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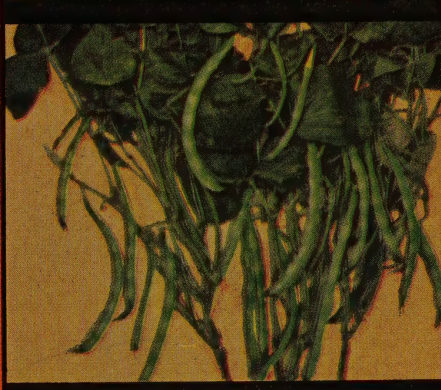

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Garden Annual

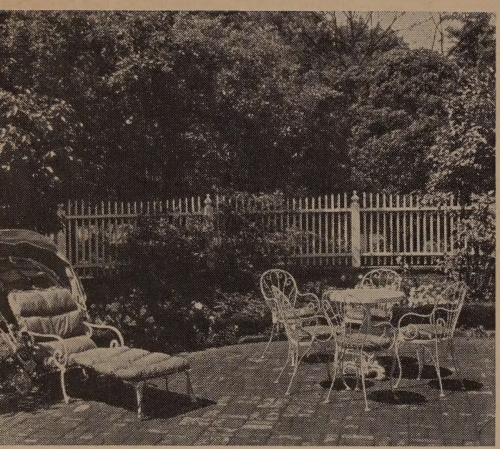
GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

909 Maine St.

Quincy, Ill.

GARDENING IS FUN

"God spoke! And from the arid scene
Sprang rich and verdant bowers,
Till all the earth was soft with green.
He smiled! And there were flowers."



Enjoy the beauty and peace of your outdoor living room all summer.

and gardeners are such generous, friendly people.

They are generous because they are witnessing the highest form of generosity. The bounty that the earth yields from one tiny seed.

They're friendly because they are fellow-workers in the business of making the earth more beautiful and more fruitful.

They have a sort of inner peace and contentment because they are dealing with basic truths.

And they have fun—because they're enjoying the world's best pastime.

Yes, gardeners are a special breed of people—they want other gardeners to be successful too. They like to share their knowledge—teach the novice some of the ways they have found to successful gardening.

If you've always gardened—then you know what we mean. If you are just starting out, you'll find that gardening can be a demanding art, but also a highly rewarding one.

Through the work and effort you put into planting the tiny seeds, you'll be giving the seeds a chance to germinate and spring from the ground. By watering, weeding and thinning out the small seedlings, you'll be helping them grow and reach maturity.

When your garden starts to bloom, you'll have the pleasure of surrounding those about you with the delicate fragrance and exquisite beauty of flowers. Or you'll be presenting them with fresh vegetables in the peak of their goodness. And, while you're busy giving of yourself and your time, you'll be getting rewards too. You'll have that wonderful sense of achievement which we get from a job well done.

The family has fun too—gardeners, young and old, enjoy all-season tan with all the benefits that come from an abundance of Vitamin D—and only the home gardener can sink his teeth into an ear of sweet corn within an hour after it has been picked and know the supreme tenderness of this American favorite.

Gardeners are artists too—and whether you're planting a flower garden or a vegetable garden, you'll have fun using the ground as your easel.

You can splash paint loudly with rich reds, bright yellows—any color scheme you might choose. All blended together with a lush green carpet of grass. Or, you can create peace and quiet with the muted, delicate pastels—soft and restful on the hottest, brightest day.

You can paint a picture of precision in the vegetable garden—neat rows of corn, beans, squash—set off by bright red and yellows of tomatoes.

Yes, gardening is fun. Try it and see!

The most beautiful picture ever painted needs a fine frame to set it off—and the beauty of your home surrounded by a carpet of lush green grass will be a joy to you and the pride of your community. Like the carpet on the floor, a home is unfurnished and unfinished unless your landscaping is built on a fine lawn. Make sure of getting the best. We have the right lawn seed for you. Come see us soon.

Landscaping involves the harmonious planting of trees, shrubs, lawn and flowers in a well-balanced assortment pleasing to the eye.

Generally, you don't plant trees except once in a landscaping program, and shrubs and lawn only at intervals of some years. But flowers are started each season. Since the flowers are the part of your personal landscape plan that changes each year, they are the one area in which you can provide variation of scene. Without flowers the picture is incomplete, for they are the source of most of the color for most of the summer and fall season. For that reason, room should be left for flower beds and borders not just on a catch-as-catch-can basis but as a regular part of the original scheme.

For new homes the problem is somewhat aggravated by the fact that trees and shrubs attain their full size only after years, leaving wide gaps to be filled with quick-growing flowers.

In the case of older homes it is often a question of holding the line to keep flower beds in existence. As shrubs become overgrown and trees shade greater areas, the competition for light, moisture and food increases to the point where the trees, being largest, first eclipse the flower beds, then the shrubs. With this in mind, restrain your enthusiasm in setting out trees, giving them plenty of spacing. While they will seem miles apart for the first few years, they will grow more shapely and be less over-bearing if they are well separated.

ZINNIA, Cupid. Dwarf, compact plants. Comes in a full color range, button flowers.

Complete Gardens Come from Our Store

For the Best in Garden Supplies Come to See Us For Every Blooming Thing

It's no wonder our customers have "Green Thumbs". Green Thumbs are supposed to mark the lucky grower, but you don't have to depend on luck with all the services you get here at our store.

We chose our business because we like gardens and gardeners. Here in our store you'll find the right seed for flowers and vegetables which do best here in our own soil and climate. We have the right fertilizers—weed killers—tools—in fact we're here just to make your gardening easy and fruitful.

We've always made it our job to serve the gardeners in our area and we work with our neighbors in mind.

Our Garden Annual is designed for you. To help you plan your garden. It tells you what to do—when—what's new. There are garden designs carefully arranged to give you a summertime of beauty.

In the pages of this, our catalog, you'll find out what insecticide to use where—what particular bug you are fighting—how to plant by the moon—wise watering—in fact, everything you need to know about gardening—for the beginner as well as the expert.

Have fun in your garden this year, for there is unexpected delight in store for the gardener who, for the first time, watches a plant develop from a seed which he has sown. In its maturity, that plant is a tribute to his skill and patience.

One of gardening's extra bonuses is exercise —and watching that waistline go down!

After you've planned your garden this year and the family decides who wants what—come down to see us, for your next stop is your friendly garden store where we're waiting to serve you. We hope to see you soon—and often!

AND THE BEST PACKAGES ARE MADE RIGHT HERE AT

Our Garden Store

DAISY, Gloriosa, with Burpee White All Double Petunia

NASTURTIUM, Golden Gleam

HELIANTHUS, Sungold

ALL AMERICAS 1962

DIANTHUS—Bravo
ZINNIA—Old Mexico
ZINNIA—Red Man
BASIL—Dark Opal
GLADIOLI — Thunderbird, Horizon, Ben Hur

UP-TO-DATE

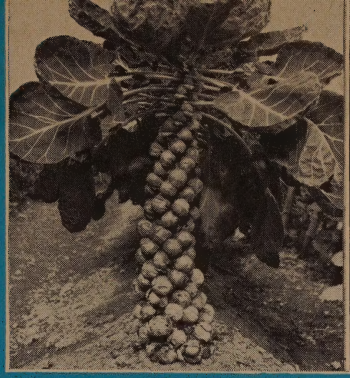
There are football and other college athletes chosen each season for All-America honors according to their leading performance in sports.

New flower and vegetable varieties are more thoroughly tested and screened, before being offered to gardeners and planters.

All-America vegetable judges watch the behavior of all the new vegetable entries each year. These twenty or more resident trial grounds judges note performance in comparison

Reading counter clockwise:

PETUNIA—Coral Satin
DIANTHUS—Bravo
AQUILEGIA—McKana's Giants
MARIGOLD—Petite
ZINNIA—Red Man



WITH ALL AMERICAS

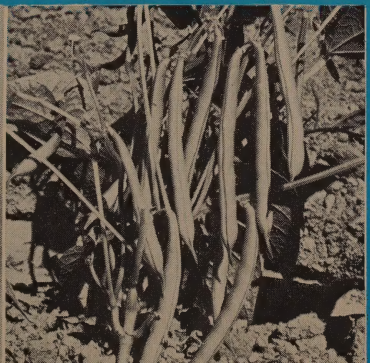
with other similar varieties. They compare them for earliness, yield, vigor, length of bearing, uniformity, quality, taste, flavor, tenderness, keeping quality, disease resistance, likely market and processing advantages.

Trial grounds represent sandy to clay soils, from sea level to mile high elevation, from Canada to south Florida and New England to the Pacific Twenty-five flower judges screen the new flowers.

You can't go wrong with any of these tested varieties—so plan for the "Up-to-date" garden *Now!*

Reading clockwise:

BRUSSEL SPROUTS—Jade Cross
GLADIOLI—Thunderbird, Horizon, Ben Hur
ZINNIA—Old Mexico
ZINNIA—Halo
SNAPBEAN—Gardengreen
ORNAMENTAL BASIL — Dark Opal



PETUNIA

PETUNIA, La Paloma

Keep your garden bright
With colorful annuals

From the thousands of seeds available, we have compiled a list of the very best flower varieties to give you a bright garden of color this year. If you don't see the variety you want listed, ask us and we'll be happy to get it for you.

CULTURE

The Culture Number shown for each variety refers to the "How to Grow" information found on pages 30 and 31.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS

15 cents

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

ANNUALS

GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

909 Maine St.

Quincy, Ill.

Ageratum

(a) Culture, I, 4-9"

BLUE PERFECTION—A deep amethyst blue flower. Grows to 9 inches high. 20c.

MIDGET BLUE—Small 4-inch plants are covered with azure blooms. Compact. 25c.

Alyssum

(a) Culture II, 4-6"

CARPET OF SNOW—Easily grown dwarf annual. Fragrant snow white flowers last from early summer until frost.

PINK HEATHER—1959 All America. A soft lavender pink, about 6" tall with good spread of bloom until late September. 50c.

ROYAL CARPET—In drifts of vibrant purple color or used as a neat edging for the flower bed. 4" high, 10" across. 25c.

Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

(a) Culture I, 1½-3'

Rust Proof

MARDI GRAS—Colors include white, light yellow, canary-yellow, gold, orange, copper, orange-scarlet, light pink, pink, rose-pink, brilliant rose, cream, scarlet, etc., plus bi-colors. Of extremely vigorous and uniform plant habit. Pkt. 25c.

ROCKET—All American 1960 Selection. Red, orchid, rose, bronze, golden and white. Bred especially to flourish in the hot summer. These F^1 hybrids produce masses of cut flower quality spikes. Rust resistant. 50c.

Aster

(a) Culture II, 1½-2½'

AMERICAN BRANCHING—Four inch double flowers of compact form.

COMET CREGO Wilt Resistant — Large colorful flowers with fluffy effect.

(ASTERS, Cont.)

LITTLE QUEEN — A new dwarf aster. Grows only 12″ high, but flowers are 2½″ to 3″ across. Lovely red, white, light blue, dark blue and rose flowers literally cover the plants. 25c.

POWDERPUFF—Pink, azure, rose, crimson, white, scarlet and blue. Solidly made of 3-3½″ fully-double flowers all on top. Often 20 long-stemmed cut flowers per plant. Highly wilt-resistant. Pkt. 25c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Early. Short plants. Compact double flowers. Mixed. Marvelous colors. Wilt resistant.

RAINBOW—An especially fine single flower for cutting and contains a range of color not to be found in other asters.

WILT RESISTANT SUPER GIANT, MIXED—An entirely new class of base branching, heavy stemmed fluffy ostrich feather flowers. 5-6″ across. Pkt. 25c.

Bachelor's Buttons

(a) Culture II or IV, 3'

JUBILEE GEM—Dwarf, 1′ plant. Large, frosty blue blooms. All colors. Pkt. 20c.

Balloon Vine (Love in a Puff)

(a) Culture I, 10' to 15'

A clear, free-growing vine with small white flowers, and balloon-like seeds.

Balsam (Lady Slipper)

(a) Culture II, 1½-2'

CAMELLIA FLOWERED — Double flowers all summer on bushy plants.

Bells of Ireland

(a) Culture I, 24"

An interesting novelty with a long graceful stem. Both foliage and flowers are the same attractive light green color. Flowers practically cover the stem. 25c.

Calendula (Pot Marigold)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

FLAME BEAUTY — An outstanding new orange of the Pacific Beauty strain. Flowers are large and graceful and heat resistant. 25c.

PACIFIC BEAUTY—Golden flowers with drooping petals. Odorless. Pkt. 20c.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(a) Culture III, 1'

WHITE HYACINTH — Large conical spikes of snowy flowers. Fine for edging. 20c.

Celosia (Cockscomb)

(a) Culture I or II, 1-3'

FOREST FIRE—Low grower with large crested heads, as rooster combs. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD, Cupid

ZINNIA, Peppermint Stick

This Spring plant for beauty
Plant a rainbow
A riot of color from spring until fall
Plant the garden of your dreams

CALENDULA, Flame Beauty

GOLDEN FLEECE—Plumes are huge and dense, on long cutting stems, dozens of them to the plant. Stands any amount of hot weather, pest and disease resistant. Will cut and come again all season. 25c.

PAMPAS PLUMES—Tall, feathery heads in new bronze and sunset shades. 25c.

TOREADOR—A richer and brighter red than the earlier crimson colored cockscomb. Long blooming season, most compact, largest heads. Cristata type. 25c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual)

(a) Culture II or IV, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED—Large double flowers in many gorgeous colors. Graceful plant. Does well in light shady spot. Pkt. 20c.

Clarkia

CHOICE MIXED—Large double flowers.

Cosmos

(a) Culture II or IV, 3-4'

FIESTA—Bi-color. Orange colored with scarlet longitudinal stripes. Pkt. 25c.

MANDARIN—Strongly double orange flowers and lush green foliage. 25c.

ORANGE RUFFLES—Semi-double flowers. Golden orange. Airy effect. Pkt. 25c.

RADIANCE—Beautiful, deep rose flowers have a rich crimson zone in center. 25c.

SENSATION MIXED—Huge single flowers, wavy petals, many colors. Pkt. 25c.

Cynoglossum (Chinese Forget-Me-Not)

(a) Culture II, 15"

FIRMAMENT—Hundreds of tiny indigo blue flowers. Resemble Forget-me-nots. Dwarf plants bloom all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Didiscus (Blue Lace Flower)

(a) Culture I or II, 2½'

COERULEUS—An attractive annual which blooms from July until frost. Flowers are pale lavender. Good cutting flower. 25c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1'

Large single poppy-like flowers in many showy colors. Fern-like leaves.

Everlasting Flowers

(a) Culture II, 1½-3'

MIXED—Contains such favorites as Straw-flower and Globe Amaranth. Fine for dried winter bouquets.

Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bushy plants covered with flowers of red, pink, white, violet, and yellow. Flowers close in sun and open at 4 o'clock.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

(a) Culture II, (hp) VI, 2'

DOUBLE MIXED PICTA (a)—Showy round flowers with tubular petals. 25c.

Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)

BUDDY—A first rate bedding plant. Flowers shaped like red clover, but tighter and bright purple. 25c.

CISSY—White companion to Buddy. 25c.

Gourds, Ornamental

(a) Culture III, 12'

MIXED—Large and small kinds that will be useful for dried novelties. 15c.

Helianthus (Sunflower)

(a) Culture II, 6'

SUN GOLD—Large double flowers of a brilliant golden yellow.

Hunnemannia (Mexican Tulip Poppy)

(a) Culture III, 1½'

SUNLITE—Soft yellow double poppy type flower. Bluish fine cut leaves. Pkt. 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM, Wee Willie

ZINNIA, Tom Thumb

Larkspur

WELCOME ALASKA—A mixture of red, white and blue of the supreme type of Larkspur. 25c.

Lavatera

LOVELINESS — Large bowl-shaped pink flowers shaded crimson on shrubby plants from midsummer until frost. 25c.

Linum (Flowering Flax)

(a) Culture III, (hp), VI, 1-2'

SCARLET (a)—Bright red flowers in a constant succession all summer. Pkt. 25c.

Lobelia

(a) Culture I or V, 4"

CRYSTAL PALACE—Compact border plant with myriads of tiny bright blue flowers. For all low use. Pkt. 25c.

Marigolds

(a) Culture I or II,

African

Tall Types, 2½-4'

GLITTERS—Clear yellow. Double. Bushy with long stem. A garden favorite. 25c.

YELLOW PYGMY—Dwarf, compact plant covered with tiny, double orange yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

LEMONDROP—Clear lemon yellow of the miniature type. Profuse bloomer. Pkt. 20c.

MELODY—Foot high plants with loads of orange ball-like flowers. Pkt. 25c.

RED HEAD—Compact, with bright red, 2" blooms. Reddest of all. Pkt. 25c.

PETITE, Orange, Gold Harmony—Ideal edging plants. The little double crested flowers are all double and literally cover their plants with sheets of bloom. 25c.

Single Dwarf Types, ½-1"

NAUGHTY MARIETTA—Open 2½" flowers are rich gold with maroon at base of petals. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

CRACKERJACK—Full marigold range of colors, primrose, yellow, gold and orange. Turns out uniformly large, double flowers measuring 4 to 5 inches across. 25c.

MAN-IN-THE-MOON — The lightest of all yellow marigolds with exceptionally solid, round flower heads composed of broad, crisply ruffled, pale moon-yellow petals. Vigorous with strong stems. 25c.

REAL GOLD—Large carnation-like flowers in striking bright orange color. 25c.

TOREADOR—All America 1960 Bronze Medal Winner. Beautiful bright orange with an abundance of full double giant flowers on excellent cutting stems. 25c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered

CUPID—Mixed yellow, golden and orange. Quite early with odorless foliage. 25c.

SPUN GOLD—All American 1960 Selection. Semi-dwarf on compact bushy plants. Very early, with double mum flowers. Large, light golden yellow and much earlier than Cupid Gold. 50c.

French

Double Dwarf Types, ½-1'

COLOR MAGIC—12 inch mounds covered with variegated colored flowers. An unusual cross in French Marigolds. Flowers in combination of deep gold and red. 25c.

Morning Glory (Ipomea)

(a) Culture III, V or VII, 12'

HEAVENLY BLUE — Sky-blue flowers. Flowers close in bright sun. 20c.

PEARLY GATES—A shining white form of Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 20c.

SCARLET O'HARA CLIMBING — Large velvety scarlet flowers. Very Showy. 20c.

Nasturtium

(a) Culture III or V

Dwarf or Bush Kinds 1'

CHERRY ROSE—Giant double, very sweet-scented. Rose flushed cherry. 20c.

MAHOGANY GEM—Deep velvet mahogany red double flowers. Pkt. 20c.

Tall or Vine Kinds 3-10'

GOLDEN GLEAM—Large golden flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

SCARLET GLEAM—Fiery orange scarlet flowers. Double and fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

GLORIOUS GLEAM HYBRIDS—A mixture of all the Gleam colors. Pkt. 15c.

Nemophila (Baby Blue Eyes)

(a) Culture II, 6"

Many cup-shaped sky-blue flowers on low spreading plant. Pkt. 20c.

Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)

(a) Culture I or II, 2-3'

SENSATION—Long-tube starry flowers. Fragrant at night. White, pink. 25c.

Pansy

(a) Culture I, II or VIII, 8"

COLOR CARNIVAL—F_2 generation seed, possessing exceptionally large blooms on vigorous plants. The color range is remarkable, containing combinations of deep rich colors, predominantly red and wine shades. Pkt. 75c.

SWISS GIANTS—Large flowering strain with fine range of gorgeous colors. Best of the improved pansies. 25c.

Petunia

(a) Culture I or IV

Small Flowered, 10-14"

COMANCHE—The reddest of red petunias, richer, brighter, more uniform scarlet red. Single flowers 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter. About 13 inches high. 50c.

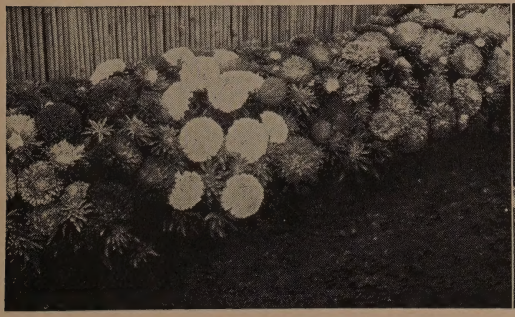
GLITTERS—The first real red and white bicolored introduction. It grows only 8 inches high, nana compacta type, an excellent and very showy dwarf bedder and edger. Pkt. 50c.

HYBRIDA—An F_2 blend of dwarf petunias which include the widest range of colors. The hybrid vigor of these petunias assures sturdy plants which bloom freely. Pkt. 25c.

CARNIVAL—New strain of grandiflora Petunias that covers a much wider color range than ever before available. Large flowers produced in profusion on compact spreading plants. Very showy. Pkt. 25c.

FIRE DANCE—Exquisite new hybrid bedder, dwarf fringed grandiflora. Rich scarlet with a bold flash-light yellow throat. Pkt. 50c.

ASTER, Little Queen



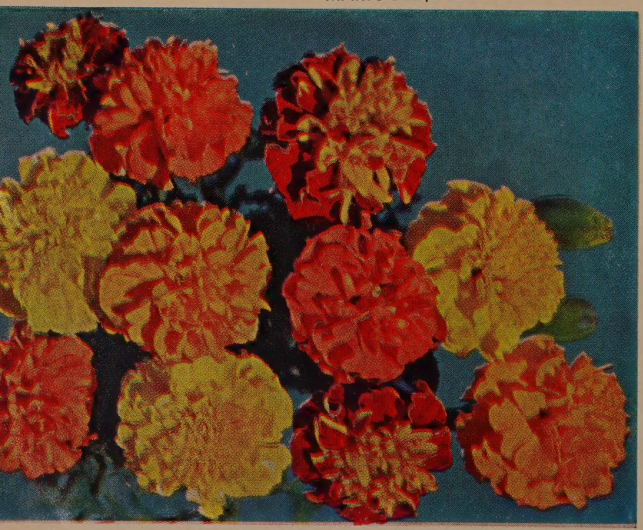
BARTONIA, Stella Polaris

MARIGOLD
Glitters

RUDBECKIA,
Gloriosa, Double Daisy

PORTULACA, Double

MARIGOLD, Petite



From mid-summer to frost, the most lavish displays of color and beauty in the garden come from annual flowers. You can lengthen the season of bloom and make your garden a lovely spot for months by making sure to include some of the quick bloomers, such as **alyssum** and **candytuft, linaria,** or **nemophila** in your planting plan. **Zinnias, French marigolds, snapdragons,** etc., are mid-season bloomers. Late bloomers such as **asters, dahlias** from seed, **African marigolds** and **salvia,** stretch summer deep into fall.

Gloriously colorful
Riotously gay
A garden of annuals!

DAHLIA, Early Bird

PETUNIAS, Carnival

ALYSSUM, Rosie O'Day

Marigolds and Zinnias are really "Floral Twosomes" — they require about the same soil and climate and generally bloom about the same time —and they're easy to grow! Using **Crackerjack Marigold** as a background with **Cupid Zinnia** in front makes a colorful display—or you could put **Peppermint Stick Zinnia** in the back and **Color Magic Marigold** in front.

For larger flowers, try **Ortho Polka Zinnia** in the back and **Marigold Red Head** in front. Try a bright garden of these two easy-to-grow flowers this summer. You'll be delighted with the result.

Of all the flowers in the garden probably the most generous bloomer is the petunia. If the plants are started indoors in the spring you can expect a spectacular show for months. Petunias require little or no attention and go right on with their steady display of beauty. At the end of the season, when the plants get a little "leggy", try cutting them back and you'll have a mass of blooms until frost.

You don't have to be in a hurry to get zinnias and marigolds planted and don't bother to give them much in the way of fertilizer (they just get all leafy if you do), and when you're sprinkling, skip the zinnias. Water on the foliage sometimes leads to mildew if it's humid weather. If you happen to drop the hose on the ground and let it run around the base of the plants, they'll appreciate that in dry weather, for they can stand any amount of heat if there's a bit of moisture around the roots.

LA PALOMA—Pure white with a yellow throat, 100% grandiflora 3½ to 4 inches. Well fringed and extremely free flowering. Very uniform and vigorous, semi-dwarf and spreading which make it excellent for pot, bedding, boxes and borders. Pkt. 50c.

LITTLE GIANTS MIXED—Compact plants with medium flowers in many colors. 25c.

MAYTIME—An F_1 hybrid grandiflora fringed petunia. Light salmon pink and free flowering. Pkt. 50c.

POPCORN—Large, pure white, plain edged flowers. Early blooming, exceedingly dwarf and compact. Pkt. 50c.

PRIMA DONNA—Improved F, hybrid in the giant dwarf fringed grandiflora class A bright rose-pink petunia excellent for home gardens. True large size and delightfully fringed, wavy petals on 12-inch bedding type plants. Pkt. 50c.

RED SATIN—Incredibly vivid and shining scarlet flowers. Blooms freely everywhere, and heat or sunshine will not fade the color of this F_1 hybrid. Pkt. 50c.

THEODOSIA—Large ruffled flowers of deep rose pink with golden throat. Very showy and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

ROCK GARDEN VARIETIES — Brilliant colors.

Salvia (Flowering Sage)

(a) Culture I, 2-3'

RED—The well-known Scarlet Sage that is a blaze of vivid scarlet in summer. 25c

ST. JOHN'S FIRE—Finest all-purpose salvia. Brilliant scarlet, blooms from mid-July until frost. Begins to flower when only a few inches high. Pkt. 35c.

Salpiglossis (Painted Tongue)

(a) Culture III, 30"

MIXED—Large petunia-like flowers of rich velvety colors, veined with gold. 25c.

Scabiosa

(a) Culture III or IV, 2'

BLUE MOON—Large double flowers of deep lavender blue. Pkt. 25c.

CORAL MOON—New coral shade. Large double flowers on firm stems. Pkt. 25c.

IMPERIAL GIANTS, MIXED—Large globe-shaped flowers in a wide range of red, white, coral rose and blue.

NASTURTIUM, Golden Globe

Phlox (Annual)

TWINKLE—Choice mixed colors, make a delightful bedding and edging subject. Growing only six inches high. Twinkle covers itself with a twinkling mass of star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 35c.

GLAMOUR—All America 1960 Selection. A tetraploid of mid-salmon with deeper salmon eye. Of uniform growth—12"-15" high with large floret size. 50c.

Poppy

(a) Culture IV, 1½-3'

SHIRLEY, MIXED—The easily grown, lovely annual poppy. Many bright colors. Grows easily and self-sows.

Portulaca (Moss Rose)

(a) Culture III or IV, 6"

DOUBLE MIXED—All double. Pkt. 20c.

Giant Schizanthus (Butterfly-Flower)

(a) Culture II or IV, 1½'

ANGEL WINGS—Small flowers shaped like multicolored butterflies. Delicate cut leaves. Free flowering, decorative. 25c.

Sea Lavender (Statice)

(a) Culture I, 2'

MIXED—Small tubular flowers in colorful branching spikes. Decorative. Pkt. 25c.

Snow-On-The-Mountian (Euphorbia)

(a) Culture III, 2'

Bright green foliage edged with white. Good for edging or contrast. Pkt. 25c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

(a) Culture I or IV, 1-2'

DWARF TEN WEEKS—Low growing with strong spike. Many fine colors.

Sweet Peas

(a) Culture III, 3'

CUTHBERTSON—Fine new heat resisting strain, very early, free flowering and fragrant. Scarlet, white, rose pink, navy blue, lavender and mid-blue.

LITTLE SWEETHEART—Bred especially for the home gardener to use for borders, bedding or pot plant culture. Forms a perfect mound of flowers 8" high and wide. Flowers are of the Ruffled Spencer type in a full color range. Pkt. 35c.

EARLY SPENCER — Large fine flowers that flower in early summer. The standard ones for outdoor use. Colors mixed.

Sweet Sultan

(a) Culture II or IV, 2½'

MIXED—Lovely colorful thistle shaped flowers. Easily grown. 25c.

Tithonia (Golden Flower of the Incas)

(a) Culture I, 4'

TORCH—Blooms from July until frost with quantites of long stemmed single flowers 3 to 4 inches across resembling single dahlias of intense fiery red. 25c.

Verbena

(a) Culture I, 8"

BLUE SHADES—Medium and dark blues in mammoth type. Pkt. 20c.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Huge flower clusters, all colors. Ideal for beds.

LAVENDER GLORY—Lavender with white eye. Large clusters. Fragrant. 20c.

SCARLET—Flaming scarlet heads. Brillant in beds. Pkt. 20c.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

(a) Culture III, 15"

LITTLE PINKIE—New selection with dwarf habit of growth, half the height of regular vinca with identical rose colored flowers. 25c.

MIXED—Colorful starry flowers on glossy-leaved, bushy plants. Does well in shade and under most conditions.

Wild Flower Mixture

(a) Culture II or III, ½-3'

Old fashioned flowers in a fine mixture for all season flowering. Sow thinly and enjoy continuous flowers and delightful surprises. These are not wild flowers of the fields but a selection of garden flowers which will give a "wild" garden look.

ALL PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Zinnia

(a) Culture I or II

Small Types, 18-2"

CUPID—Dwarf, compact little plants bearing quantities of button flowers. full color mixture. 25c.

RED RIDING HOOD—Deep scarlet flowers 1" across. Free flowering. Fine border plant of Lilliput type. 20c.

PERSIAN CARPET—Bi-colored. Rich deep tones of red and gold along with sunset shades. Medium-sized blooms on good cutting stems. 20c.

IMPROVED LILLIPUT—Lovely soft colors in the miniature strain. Fine for borders or small bouquets.

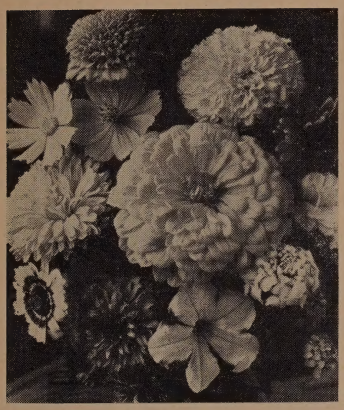
(Dwarf Medium Flowered)

CUT AND COME AGAIN—Fully double, well-rounded flowers. Ideal for cutting. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

GOLD MEDAL FINEST MIXED—All colors, with perfect color balance. 25c.

TOM THUMB MIXED—Lilliput type flowers on a very dwarf plant. For low borders and miniature displays. Pkt. 25c.

MIXED ANNUALS



MARIGOLD, Naughty Marietta

PEPPERMINT STICK—Bi-colored. Basic red flowers, white or yellow stripes. 15c.

Large Types, 2-2½'

BLAZE—Giant hybrid, fiery red and orange. True to color and flowers are bigger than most zinnias. Pkt. 25c.

PINK LADY—A bi-color with the center of the flower a strong pink. As the petal expands the pink softens to a more delicate shade and blends into a buff color with shrimp undertones. Pkt. 25c.

ZINNIA, Lilac Time

LILAC TIME—The first lavender zinnia in the giant hybrid cactus flowered family. An excellent flower for mass color in the garden. 25c.

SUPER CROWN O'GOLD—Large well-formed flowers in rich pastel shades, each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. 25c.

ORTHO POLKA—A giant bloom of the Peppermint stick coloring. Colors in this bright mixture include combinations of pink and white, red and white, lavender and white, purple and white, scarlet and yellow, etc. Pkt. 25c.

SUPER GIANTS—Extremely large, deep fluffy or loose-petaled flowers in a full color mixture. 25c.

PLAN with the sun in mind! It's important to know which flowers will do well in bright sunlight, in partial shade and in deep shade. Of course, the ideal garden spot receives at least six hours of sunlight.

Assuming that you have such a spot, the choice is unlimited for garden beauty and almost any combination of flowers can be used.

However, if your garden spot receives only a little sunshine during the day you can have an attractive planting by using **Sweet Alyssum** and **Nemophila** as an edging. They both grow only to a height of 6 to 9 inches and can be planted where they are to grow. Another excellent shade-tolerant plant is the **Pansy.** For the middle of the shady annual border, the double Camellia-flowered **Balsam, Cornflowers, Calendula, Anchusa** or **Godetia** will do well.

For a background you might use **Nicotiana** for a fine color range from white through pink, salmon and rose to a deep maroon. They are delightfully fragrant and make excellent cut flowers. **Cleome** is another tall variety for the background as is **Clarkia.** For deep shade, your choice is limited, but there are a few flowers which will make a good showing in the very shady border. They are: **Anemone, Cardinal Flower, Columbine, Pansy** and **Primrose. Dwarf Phlox** and **Ferns** make beautiful paths under trees and **Violets** will grow almost anywhere.

It's important to keep the shady border well watered, but the flowers that do well have little heat tolerance and cannot stand hot, dry weather. Provide good drainage, and be sure to lighten heavy earth.

PERENNIALS

For Permanence

"The kiss of the sun
for pardon,
The song of the birds
for mirth.
I am closer to God's heart
in a garden
Than anywhere else
on earth."

AQUILEGIA, (Columbine)

DELPHINIUM, Giant Pacific Hybrid

Starting Perennials

While it is possible to start the seeds in the location you intend for them in your garden, it is generally better to prepare a small bed in a spot where you can give them special care as seedlings, transplanting the started plants in their permanent location in the fall early enough to give them a chance to get established before cold weather. You can plant seeds of perennials in midsummer or later, but it is better to sow the seed earlier. This will give the plants an opportunity to acquire greater strength for wintering over and in many cases will result in a larger number of flowers next year.

Beds and borders of these beautiful flowers form perfect backgrounds for all gardens. They are the encouragement of the beginner, returning in beauty each year and are the stay of the gardeners who work in design.

Alyssum

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

SAXATILE (Gold Dust)—Hardy, compact growth. Produces golden yellow flowers.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

(hp) Culture VI, 2½'

McKANA'S GIANTS—Larger flowers and longer spurs, as well as richer and more beautiful colors than other columbines. Three feet in height and the striking terminal flowers are on wiry stems. 50c.

Arabis (Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

Creeping plants with small flowers in early spring. Fine for edging. Pkt. 25c.

Armeria (Thrift) (Sea Pink)

(hp) Culture VI, 3"

Dwarf rock plants with grassy foliage and has dense globular flowerheads. 25c.

Aubrietia (Purple Rock Cress)

(hp) Culture VI, 6"

A creeper with large colorful flowers in spring. Ideal with bulbs. Purple shade.

Campanula (Canterbury Bells)

(b) Culture VIII, 2'

CUP AND SAUCER—Bell-shaped. Saucer of petals at base. Mixed colors. 25c.

SINGLE—Large bell-shaped flowers in many colors. Graceful plants.

Candytuft (Iberis)

(hp) Culture VI, 1'

PERENNIAL GIBRALTARICA—Lilac-pink blooms. Needs protection in the winter. Prefers hot, dry location. 25c.

SEMPERVIRENS—The perennial white Candytuft. Most desirable perennial for borders, rock gardens. Is evergreen. 25c.

Carnation
(hp) Culture or VI, 18"

CHABAUD'S GIANTS—Large double flowers with sweet fragrance. All colors. Flower in six months. Profuse bloomers.

Coreopsis
(hp) Culture VI, 2'

SUNBURST—Large, double flowers of rich golden color. Fine for cutting. Sturdy, good grower and dependable.

Dahlia
(hp) Culture I or II, 14"

UNWIN'S IDEAL BEDDING—Semi-double flowers on low bushes. Fine for beds or borders. Many colors. 25c.

Daisy, English (Bellis Perennis)
(hp) Culture VI, 8"

Low plants with colorful double daisies in early spring. Ideal flower for beds. 20c.

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur)
(hp) Culture VI, 5'

GIANT PACIFIC HYBRIDS—World famous strain of immense double flowers on tall stems. Colorful. Blooms June. 25c.

Dianthus (Pinks)
(p) Culture I, 1'

DOUBLE AND SINGLE MIXED—Fine mixture of colorful, scented pinks.

Foxglove (Digitalis)
(b) Culture VII, 3'

PERENNIAL MONARCH MIXED (hp)—Superb daisy type flowers in shades of red and yellow. 1½ to 2 feet high. 25c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

PERENNIAL WHITE (hp)—Large loose clusters of small flowers give misty effect. Excellent for cutting. 1½-3 tall. 25c.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow)
(hp) Culture VI, 4'

GIANT MIXED—Huge bell-shaped flowers in white, pink, red. Tall plant. 25c.

Hollyhock
(hp) Culture VI or VIII, 5'

DOUBLE, MIXED—Large double flowers on tall spikes. Bloom in midsummer.

Linum (Flowering Flax)
(hp) Culture VI, 6"-8"

PERENNIAL BLUE—Low bushy plant blooming from spring to midsummer. Small, clear blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Lupine
(hp) Culture III or VII, 3'

PASTEL PIXIE DWARF—More dwarf and compact. Colors include rosy-white, white, pink, lilac, blue shades, and bi-colors of these. They make a delightful pastel display in the garden. 25c.

RUSSELL'S MIXED—Finest of all the lupines. Brilliant colors in long, strong spikes symmetrical closely packed. 20c.

DAISY, Shasta

SWEET WILLIAM

Border of Perennials

Phlox
(hp) Culture VI, 8-12"

DWARF MIXED—The finest large flowered Dwarf Phlox. The shades are clear and soft. Blue, Pink and White. Pkt. 25c.

GIGANTEA ART SHADES—A strain with flowers 1½" in diameter, in a remarkable variety of soft color tones. Pkt. 25c.

Poppy
(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2"

ICELAND MIXED—Excellent perennial for borders, rock gardens. Large colorful, ferny foliage. Neat compact tufts. 20c.

ORIENTAL SCARLET—Huge red blooms in early summer from perennial root. Useful for bold color. Flower profusely. 20c.

Primula (Primrose)
(hp) Culture VI, 6-10"

ENGLISH PRIMROSE (Vulgaris)—Creamy yellow. 6-10" high. Pkt. 25c.

Shasta Daisy
(hp) Culture VI, 2'

ALASKA—Largest of the Shasta strains. Big, white flowers yellow centers. 25c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)
(hp) Culture VI, 1½-2'

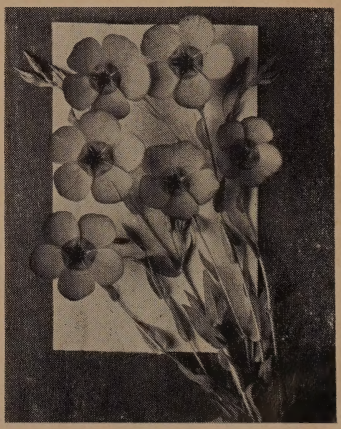
DOUBLE DWARF MIXED—Lovely single pinks in large flat clusters. Fine for cutting. 1½-2'. 25c.

Tritoma (Red Hot Poker)
(p) Culture VI, 3-4'

CHOICE HYBRIDS—Narrow tubular flower on tall spikes, orange red. Graceful greasy foliage. Not perennial under some conditions. For border. 25c.

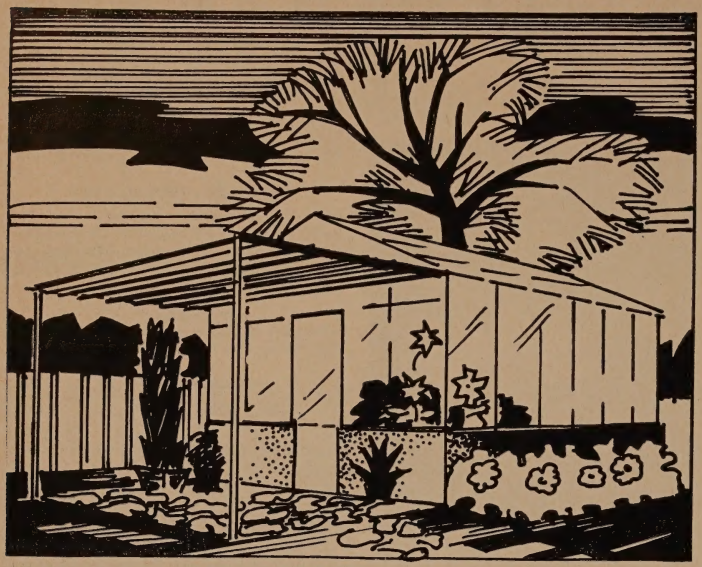
All Flower Seeds
15c
per packet
Unless otherwise noted

PHLOX, Gigantea Art Shades



LINUM, Perennial Blue

With the advent of prefabricated glass houses and the new inexpensive plastic materials, the pleasures of all year round gardening are in the reach of nearly everyone. The enclosures can be built attached to your house or garage or can be free-standing. It pays to investigate the materials available and discover that you can grow everything from Bibb lettuce out-of-season to exotic colorful plants such as orchids.



IF you don't have much room or much time there are several factors to be taken into consideration. First you'll want continuous bloom starting with bulbs in the spring and perennials with annuals selected by size and color to follow after. Continuing until the chrysanthemums and asters bloom in the fall.

Choose the largest for the background. Starting in the early spring with bulbs planted in the fall—**jonquils, crocus** and all the bright little early bloomers. Then **peonies,** whose foliage will stay lush and green throughout the summer. **Iris** which will bloom at the same time, followed by **alyssum saxatile** and **candytuft.** Follow these by somewhat later perennials such as **delphinium, penstemon** or **tritoma** and the quickest annuals like **alyssum** and **annual candytuft** and **petunias,** (preferably started early indoors.) Then come the **zinnias** and other mid-summer annual bloomers.

This succession of bloom is planned by the kind of flowers

Try something new!

Not all gardens are outdoors

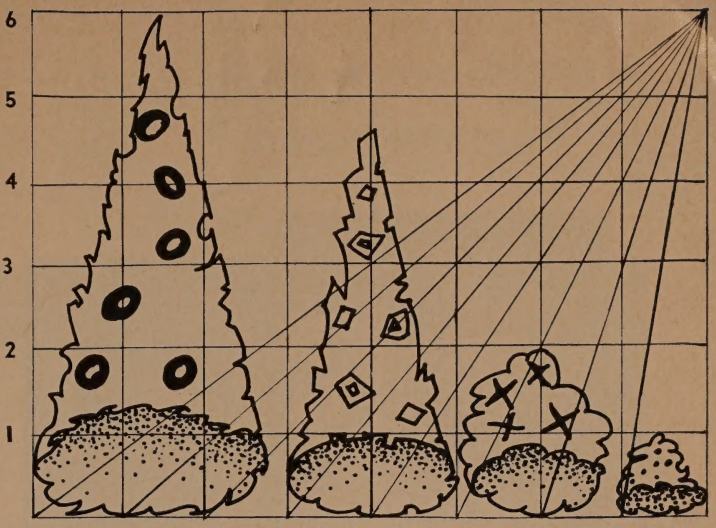
Plan for rhythm and color

Flowers are fun!

Garden Designs

you grow and by the time you start the seeds. Some flowers, like **asters** or **cosmos** come into bloom when they are subjected to a certain amount of sunshine, and early planting will not hurry the blooms, although it does encourage larger plants and more flowers when they do bloom. Others are indifferent to day length and will bloom whenever the plants are large enough.

Some plants like **snapdragon, alyssum** and **petunia** profit from very heavy pruning after the plants have passed their peak, for they will then make a fresh new plant and go through another blooming cycle. In the case of **petunias** it is good practice to cut back a few plants while others are left in bloom in order to have fresh growth coming along steadily for the future.



Of utmost importance in good garden and border planting and planning is to remember the ultimate height, and breadth of the flower or shrub. Keeping in mind the amount of sunshine needed and surrounding areas. The drawing above shows how the light reaches the various forms of plantings at the staggered size of their growth.

Accenting the House Line

The magic of color finds no more delightful expression than in annual flowers especially when the floral colors are selected for harmony with their surroundings.

Near a house, for example, flowers can add greatly to its appearance if their color completments the house, and the flowers are grown in a suitable location, such as a corner where two walls meet.

Here flowers will break the harsh lines where walls meet the ground, quite as well as shrubbery or evergreens, and their color will add a decorative note. Annual flowers will never grow tall enough to make a low house seem lower or to obscure the view from a window.

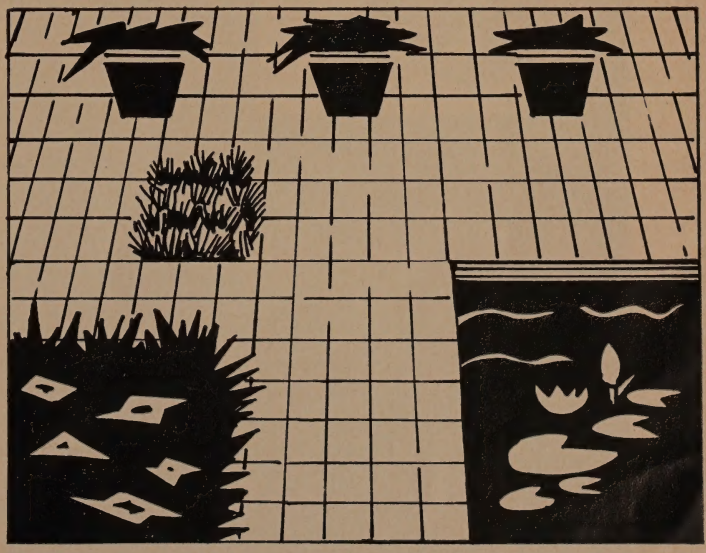
Annual **anchusa** planted in the corner will grow two feet tall and bear dark blue flowers, resembling forget-me-nots. **Cynoglossum,** which has similar flowers with a longer flowering season may be used instead of **anchusa.**

White single **asters,** and pink **petunias** are placed in front of the tall blue forget-me-not flowers and on the edge of the bed are **alyssum** Violet Queen and the beautiful annual **pinks.**

A bed like this will be a joy all summer long. It will take little care beyond watering and keeping the faded flowers removed.

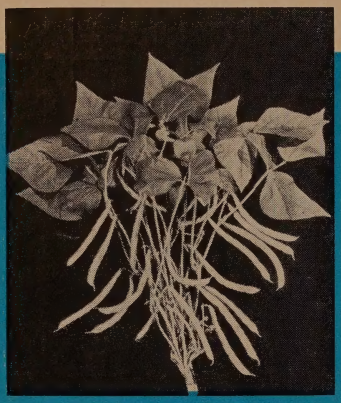
With the trend to outdoor living, outdoor living areas are becoming more and more important with either paved or lawn areas, various gardening projects can very happily be included.

The fish pool can be used for water plants, cattails, water lilies and certain small areas of the terrace can be planted in jewel like perfection. It is usually best to plant one flower variety in each of these areas. Tubs and pots planted and brought into bloom in other areas, can always be brought in at their peak to accent any outdoor spot. As one group fades, it can be removed and replaced with others.



Don't Be Disappointed—Use Selected Seed

You'll Find Only The Best Here



SNAPBEAN, PEARLGREEN

BEET, RUBY QUEEN

"Taste Tested" Seed
Your Own Vegetables
Right From the Garden
Are Better Tasting
Packed With Vitamins
Get Highest Yields
With our Selected Seed
Plant a Garden This Year!

For the world's greatest bargain, grow your own vegetables. You get dollars for pennies, with a lot of healthy fun thrown in free when you grow your own vegetables. Where else can you get so much for so little?

Besides, no vegetables you buy at the store ever taste so good—or are so good for you, because vegetables begin to undergo a change almost as soon as they are picked. Inevitable natural processes quickly alter their flavor, texture and vitamin content. That's why there's no substitute for garden-fresh vegetables.

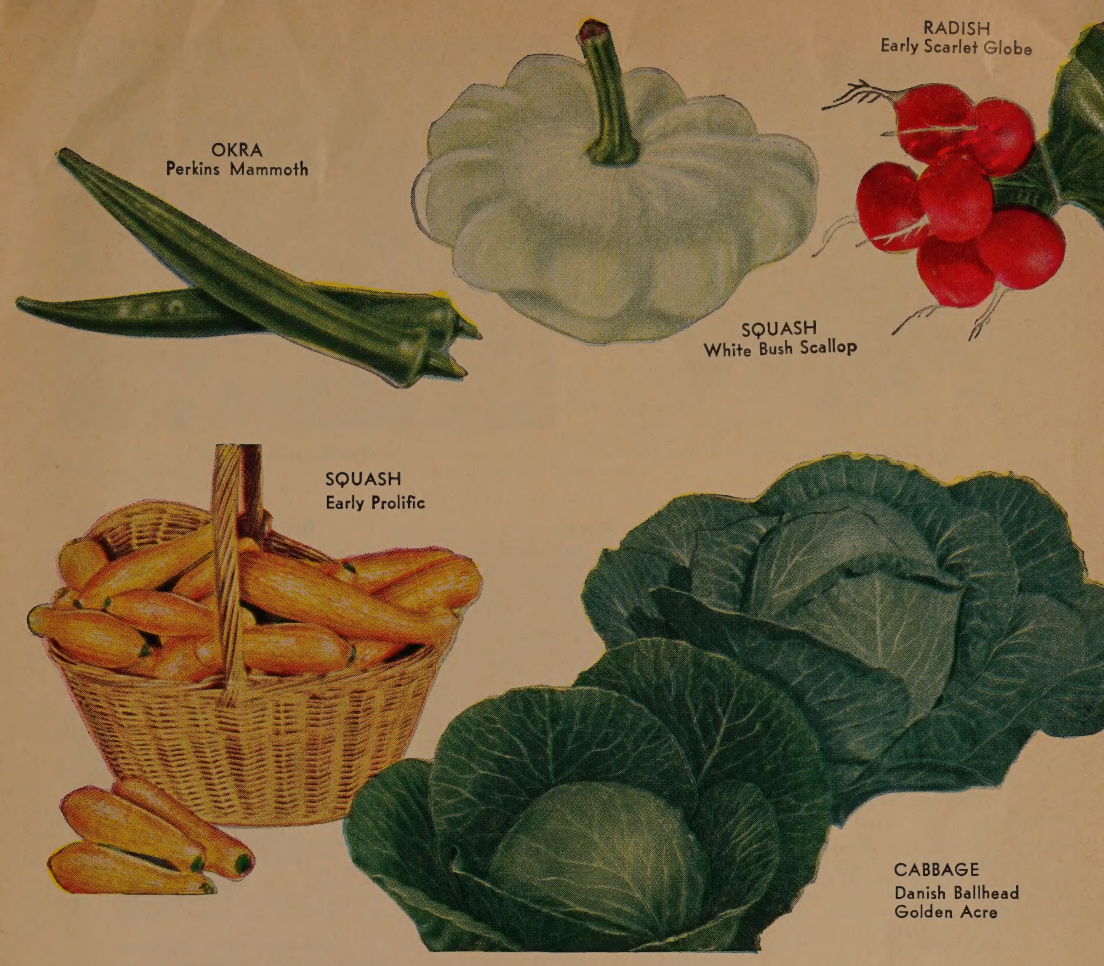
From among all of the thousands of available varieties, we have selected those which will produce the best quality and the greatest yields in the gardens of our territory. We offer you this compact selection as a safe, sound basis for your plans. We can also help you get your garden off to an early start with our selected plants. These are healthy, strong plants that will grow and thrive and will produce abundantly. This year have an earlier garden by setting out some of these husky plants.

Vegetables

Asparagus

A hardy perennial; will bear over 20-year period if properly cared for. We recommend purchase of ASPARAGUS ROOTS rather than seeds, as roots produce crop 2 years earlier. If seed is used, sow thinly in drills in early Spring. Cover to ½" depth. Soak seed 24 hrs. before planting. Sow in loose, rich, moist soil after weather warms up. Thin to stand 6" apart. When a year old and in early spring transplant to well enriched beds in permanent position, 24" apart, in rows 20" apart. Set in hole so that crown is 8" below surface, but only cover tips with 3" of soil. As plants grow, fill in until level. Don't cut first year.

MARY WASHINGTON (fr)—Highly rust resistant. Heavy yielder, producing early large shoots of rich, dark green color with tightly closed tips. 20c.



That Look and Taste Good

Beans

Sow in rows 2½′ to 3½′ apart. Plant seed 1½″ to 2″ deep and 3″ to 4″ apart. Do not plant until weather is warm and settled. Press soil around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6″ apart. Keep cultivated until plants blossom. DO NOT CULTIVATE when blossoms are at prime or when plants are wet with dew. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout season.

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

COMMODORE (Kentucky Wonder Bean)—A vigorous strain producing long, slightly curved, rounded and meaty pods with matchless flavor. 25c.

CONTENDER—Very early and abundant. Mosaic resistant. Meaty, brittle and entirely stringless. Pkt. 15c.

TENDERGREEN—Very meaty, smooth, dark green, round tender pods of delicious flavor, Mosaic-resistant. 25c.

TOPCROP—Medium green, round, meaty, entirely stringless. Mosaic resistant. 25c.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

CHOCTAW—High yielding, mosaic resistant, drought and heat tolerant and sets pods even under high temperatures. 25c.

PENCIL POD WAX—An old favorite round wax bean. Rich yellow color. 20c.

Beans, Lima

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH—Popular bush lima. Easy to shell. Good fresh as fell as frozen. 20c.

WHY folks like to Shop HERE

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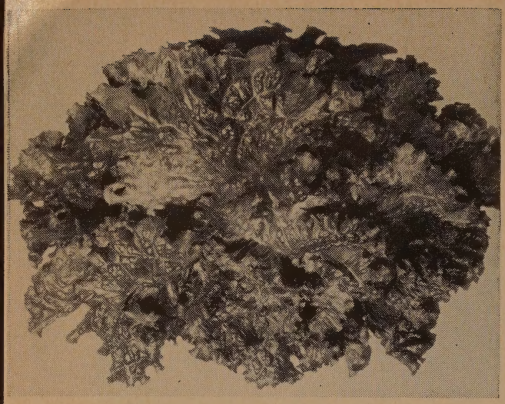
That's because we're seedsmen—and proud of it.

Come see us soon!



LETTUCE, Ruby

MUSTARD, Green Wave

Beans, cont.

FORDHOOK 242—Heavy yielder. Excellent fresh, canned or frozen. Delicious flavor. 20c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (fr) — 65 days. Most widely used of the baby lima beans for home and market gardens. Productive, high quality, disease resistant. 15c.

Beans (Pole)

In warm ground, set poles 4' to 8' long slanting a bit to the north in rows 4' apart. (Extending north and south the poles will be 3' apart in the row.) Plant 5 to 8 beans about 1" deep around each pole. When growth is sufficient thin to four plants.

KENTUCKY WONDER (fr)—65 days. The leading pole bean, the best known and most widely used. Prized for its flavor, both in snap and green shelled stage. Kept picked, they will bear all season. 20c.

Lima (Pole)

KING OF THE GARDEN (fr)—88 days. Outstanding pole lima for heavy production and climbing ability. Numerous large pods filled with 5 to 6 large beans of excellent quality. 20c.

Beets

Deep, rich sandy loam produces finest beets. As soon as ground can be worked sow in drills 18" apart and press soil firmly over seed. Each "seed" is a fruit with several true seeds. No matter how thinly beets are sown, they will need thinning. Make three sowings, one early, one three weeks later and one 60 days before fall. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart.

DETROIT PERFECTED (fr)—60 days. Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep oxblood red. Sweet and tender.

RUBY QUEEN—A home garden beet with very short tops. Of uniform growth with luxurious red interior.

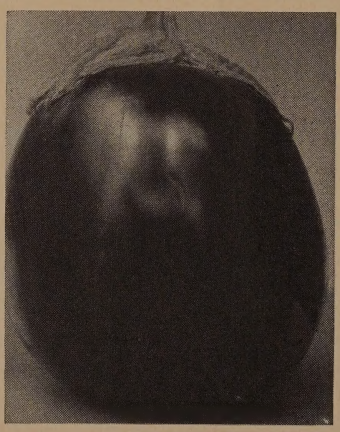
Broccoli

Plant and cultivate like cabbage and cauliflower.

DE CICCO (fr)—70 days. An early market and freezing variety of recent introduction. The plant is tall, erect, with a fairly loose central head of yellowish green, followed by side sprouts. 20c.

BROCCOLI, De Cicco

EGGPLANT, Black Beauty



Brussels Sprouts

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture. As sprouts begin to form remove lower leaves so that all nourishment sent to lower stem will be forced into the sprouts. Do not use until after heads have matured.

JADE CROSS—All America Silver Medal for 1960. Earliest, most uniform and prolific. Delicious flavor. 50c.

Cabbage

Sow seed in drills 6" apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 to 6 to the inch. Firm soil after covering, then water thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates 3 to 8 days depending on temperature. Transplant to open ground when plants have made fourth pair of leaves. Space 12" x 24". Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large.

Standard Early Varieties

COPENHAGEN MARKET—68 days. Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, 6½ in., 3½ to 4-lb. heads.

GOLDEN ACRE—65 days. Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. 20c.

JERSEY QUEEN—Sweet, tender early cabbage. Plants are small and the heads of conical shape. Highly recommended. 15c.

Late or Winter Varieties

CHIEFTAN SAVOY—88 days. Flattened globe-shaped. Crumpled leaves. 20c.

Carrots

Use sandy loam enriched by manure the previous year, if possible; but any good land if deeply and well worked will produce a good crop. Sow seed as early as ground can be worked. Sow seed ½" to 1" deep in drills 16" to 18" apart. Press soil firmly above seed. When plants appear use cultivator or wheel hoe and thin from 2" to 6" apart, according to type. Keep cultivated.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED (fr)—70 days. Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long.

DANVERS HALF LONG—75 days. Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing.

GOLD PAK — Short, erect. Roots long, slender smooth, slightly tapered and pointed. Small indistinct cores and deep orange skin with rich orange colored flesh. Roots range from 8½ to 9¾ inches in length. Matures about two weeks earlier than Imperator Long Type.

IMPROVED IMPERATOR (fr)—77 days. Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Roots taper to semi-blunt. 20c.

Cauliflower

Needs rich soil and abundant watering. Cultivate same as cabbage but protect heads from sunlight to insure the prized white curd. This is done by gathering leaves together loosely as soon as heads begin forming, and tying well at top.

EARLY SNOWBALL (fr)—55 days. Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 30c.

Celeriac

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—120 days. (Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 20c.

RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe

Sweet Corn

Rows should be 3' to 4' apart. Seed 12" to 18" apart in rows or hills, covering with fine soil 1" to 2" deep firmly pressed down. In hills, plant 4 to 6 grains per hill. Later thin to 2 to 3 stalks to a hill. Make several plantings at intervals of 14 days for continuous crop.

Hybrids

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM—The most widely used of all the hybrids for canning, freezing and the home garden. 10-14 rows of sweet light golden yellow kernels. 25c.

GOLD RUSH—Two weeks earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears equally as large and delicious. 25c.

IOCHIEF—83 days. A yellow hybrid sweet corn with sensational qualities. Sugar sweet and tender. 20c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID—Deep kernels, white, tender and sweet. Recommended for eating fresh, freezing and canning. 25c.

Cucumber

Select soil fully exposed to sun and enrich thoroughly with fertilizer. Sandy soils with plenty of compost are best. Roots have difficulty on heavy soils. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in a "hill." Plant each hill about 36" apart. Cucumber vines like to stretch out, so plant rows about 4 feet apart. The old tale that melons or squash will cross pollinize with cucumbers and affect their taste if planted nearby is untrue. When vine is 6" long, thin to three strongest plants. Keep fruits picked to promote continuous fruiting. Use plenty of moisture; cucumbers are 90% water.

MARKETER—68 days. Fine new variety, very prolific. Attractive rich, dark green color, carried right down to blossom end. Crisp, icy white flesh 7¾-in. long.

NATIONAL PICKLING—55 days. Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best pickler. 20c.

STRAIGHT EIGHT—68 days. Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 20c.

TOMATO, Rutgers

Eggplant

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY—Tender and tasty at all stages. The large, rich, deep purplish fruit retain their color for a long time. 25c.

Kale or Borecole

Early fall or spring sowing. Either in rows or broadcast. To produce large plants have rows 2' apart and thin to 2' in rows. Leaves are best after coming of cool weather in fall.

DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—55 days. Wide spreading, fine curled blue-green plant plume-like leaves. Used as a vegetable and for ornament.

Lettuce

Keep lettuce growing rapidly for best results. A light, rich soil needed for this. Earliest varieties must be started from seed in cold-frame. As soon as open ground can be worked, transplant. For later use, sow seed in open ground as soon as weather is favorable. Thin plants in rows 4" to 8" depending on variety.

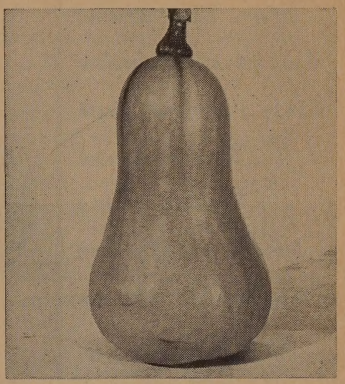
Remember that lettuce is a fast-growing, rich feeding crop. Give it plenty of water. And use your compost or well-rooted manure liberally on the lettuce row. A light sprinkling of nitrate of soda will pay, too, because lettuce thrives on lots of nitrogen.

GREAT LAKES—83 days. An outstanding Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads solid. 25c.

WHITE PARIS COS or TRIANON—66 days. Medium large self-folding dark green loaf shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior.

OAK LEAF—43 days. A popular leaf lettuce for home gardens. Rich, dark green leaves, tender and delicious. Fine resistance to hot weather. 20c.

RUBY—A beautiful salad lettuce, non-heading, very fancy, frilled and crisp loose leaf. White seeded, best red lettuce.



SQUASH, Butternut

SALAD BOWL—44 days. Delicious bowlful of rich green leaf lettuce. 20c.

BIBB—A distinctive variety, very early and of highest quality. Tender, crisp and free of bitterness. Grow in early spring or fall. 20c.

BURPEEANA — The gourmet's delight. Heads are small, ideal for serving as individual salads. Always crisp and without bitterness. The outer leaves, as well as inside retain their crispness and delicate flavor for a long time. 35c.

Melons

Muskmelon and Cantaloupe

Easily injured by cool weather. Before planting, spade liberal forkful of well rotted manure into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin plants to four per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. On moist ground, use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting. If grown in cool weather or where nights are cold, will not bear well and melons will have poor flavor.

For the Best Salads

Grow Your Own!

Sweet and Tender

Early Planted Peas

Sun-Ripened

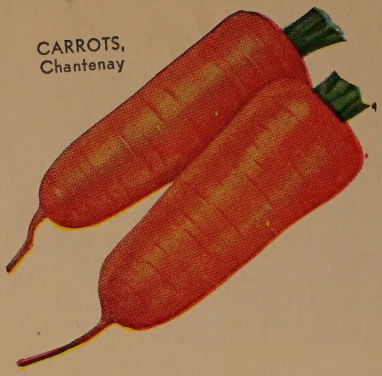
Tomatoes

Just Taste Better!

Sweet Corn From

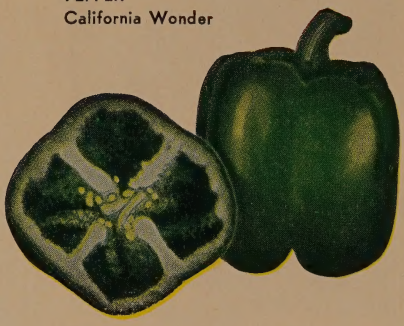
Your Garden . . .

Wonderful!



CARROTS,
Chantenay

PEPPER
California Wonder



PEAS, Little Marvel, Thos. Laxton

Herbs For Spice

Herbs are again becoming an important crop in many gardens. Originally they were grown because every home needed the flavorings, medicine, and perfume which the herb bed provided. Now that modern science has eliminated the necessity for these uses, the herbs are grown for beauty and choice flavorings.

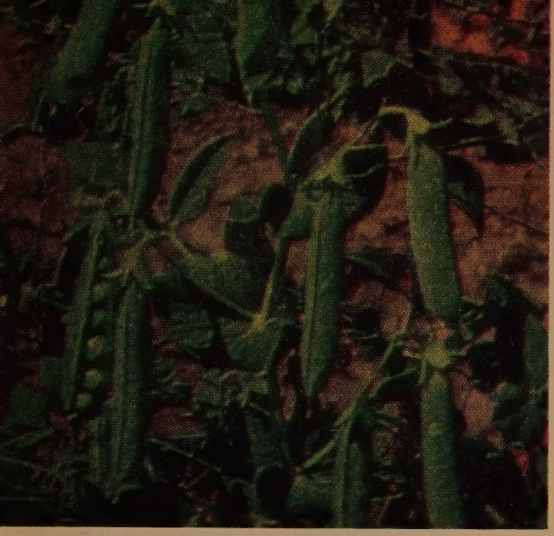
When herbs were a necessity they were grown in beds or in a special garden. Herb gardens depended more on design for their effectiveness as most of the plants are green or grayish color with unattractive flowers. Some people are making small herb gardens or herb beds today.

Chives are an excellent low border plant. Attractive foliage is crowned with showy purple flowers in spring. The leaves are tasy in salads, cheese, and egg dishes. Sage is an interesting plant for the garden. The crinkled gray foliage is attractive, and the pale lavendar flowers are interesting. The leaves are used in dressings.

Basil, marjoram, thyme, and rosemary are pleasing as border plants, while parsley is superb for edgings.

The method of drying is much the same for all the various herbs. Leaves and tender stems of balm, basil, borage, rosemary, sage, savory, fennel, marjoram, and thyme are cut in the young stage and dried slowly in a dustless, airy, darkened room. They may be tied in small bunches and hung head downward, or placed in roomy paper bags, and hung up.

TURNIP,
Purple Top



PEA, Freezer 37

SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck

Cleanliness in the Garden

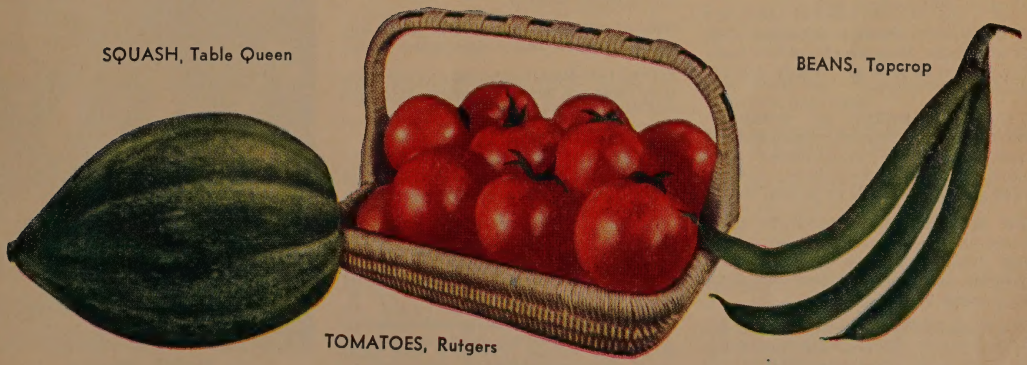
General cleanliness is most important in the garden. If faded flowers and dead or dying foliage and especially any diseased parts of plants (which should always be burned) are promptly removed, many potential sources of trouble will be eliminated. Make it a habit to remove dead and dying flower heads in your daily walk through the garden.

In case of attack by any insect or disease, control measure should be taken immediately. A day's delay may mean the difference between success or failure in the fight to save the plant.

The equipment for control in a small garden need not be expensive, but it should be the best of its kind and always kept clean and ready for use. The modern multi-purpose materials for control, especially of insect pests, have been a great boon to the gardener.

Mulches are useful in at least a half dozen ways: they conserve moisture in the soil; they keep the soil temperature lower in hot weather; they add humus to the soil as they disintegrate and in that way promote the development of beneficial bacteria and, most important of all—*they keep down weeds.* Many mulches, such as peat moss and buckwheat hulls provide a clean well-groomed appearance in the flower beds and borders.

Make it a rule to keep sprayers clean, tools sharp and use mulches frequently. Then your garden and your "gardenkeeping" can be fun.



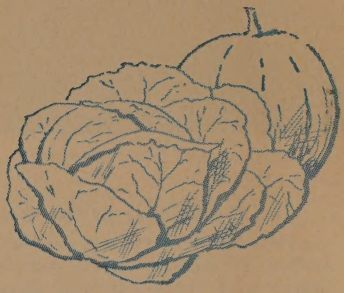
SQUASH, Table Queen

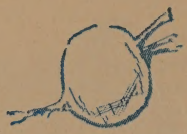
BEANS, Topcrop

TOMATOES, Rutgers

CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball

Ornamental Gourds





MELONS ***(Continued)***

DELICIOUS 51 — Sweet, bright orange flesh of a good rich flavor. Fruits weigh about 5 pounds. 25c.

GOLDEN DELIGHT—For the home garden or market. Has thick orange flesh, extra good quality with spicy flavor. 20c.

HARVEST QUEEN—Fruits oval with shallow ribbing, heavily netted and the tough rind stands handling and shipping well. A delicious sweet musky flavor. 25c.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelons, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

CONGO—90 days. Oblong, blocky dark green fruits faintly striped lighter. Resistant to Anthracnose. 25c.

DIXIE QUEEN—Flesh is delicious deep red when ripe. Very sweet and free from fiber. Weight 30 to 35 lbs., highly wilt resistant. 20c.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET or WONDERMELON—85 days. Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 20c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MIDGET—78 days. Icebox size, very good flavored strawberry red flesh. The best midget so far produced and recommended for short season areas. 25c.

SUGAR BABY—Early, productive and deliciously sweet. "Ice-box" size. Relatively few, small seeds. Good flavor. 25c.

Mustard

Sow as early as possible in the spring. Keep rows 6" to 12" apart and cover with soil ½" deep. You may also sow seed in autumn to raise greens.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF—Especially desirable for greens because of the smooth leaves of medium green. 20c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Popular curled mustard for spring or fall planting. Pleasing, mild flavor. 15c.

TENDERGREEN — Rapid growing with large, broad, dark green leaves. When cooked, tastes like spinach. 20c.

Okra or Gumbo

Sow in rows about 3" apart. Cover seeds with about 1" of fine soil firmly pressed down. Thin plants 18" to 24" apart when they reach 3" growth. Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

DWARF GREEN LONG POD—Pods are ribbed, pointed, fleshy, dark green. 20c.

EMERALD—Highly productive. The good sized pods are very dark green, spineless and smoothly rounded. 15c

Onions

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land —fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When the plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding — using the plants removed as green onions. Leave 4" apart for globe-types and 6" for the big Spanish types to mature for dry onions. Latter can also be started indoors for larger bulbs and can be set out 6" apart after frost danger has passed. All onions need liberal feeding and watering. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every two weeks in summer.

BERMUDA—Extremely mild, juicy white flesh. Especially desirable for early home use. 20c.

EVERGREEN BUNCHING—Seed sown in spring will provide mild, green scallions in the fall. Does not form bulbs. 25c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE — Flesh fine grained, creamy white, fairly strong flavor, solid and juicy. Good keeper. 20c.

SWEET SPANISH—Sweet, round, glistening white onion. Mild flavor, solid and crisp. 20c.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVERSKIN—100 days. Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler.

PEPPER, Banana

Onion Sets

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant set right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

Onion Plants

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

Peppers

Need long growing season: start indoors 8 weeks before plants are wanted. Set plants 15" x 24" and feed liberally for bigger fruits.

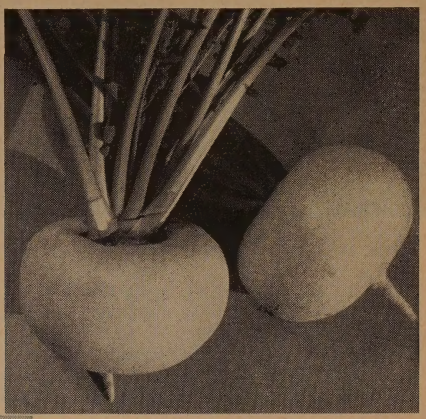
Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

Pumpkin

Plant in middle of spring among corn; or in hills 8' apart each way. Drop 4 seeds to a hill. If planted in hilis, cultivate the same as melons and cucumbers. For winter use gather before frost (leave stem 3" to 4" long) store in warm, dry place.

LARGE FIELD—120 days. Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to

PARSLEY, Curled



TURNIP, Just Right

Parsley

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water overnight before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. Space plants 6" apart. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter.

PARAMOUNT—70 days. The best looking, finest and most uniformly curled. Dark green leaves, tall strong stems. 20c.

Peas

Early peas need a light, warm soil; but general crop thrives best in moderately heavy soil. (Avoid fresh manure and very rich or wet, mucky soil as this produces large growth of vine at the cost of quality of the peas.) Plant seed in rows at 2" depth. Keep rows 21" to 28" apart for dwarf varieties and 28" to 42" for the taller types. Gather crop as fast as it is fit to use or new pods will cease to form and those partly advanced will cease growth.

Early and Second Variety

FREEZONIAN (fr)—60 days. Luscious, melting peas that retain their garden fresh sweet flavor after freezing. 3½ inch pods with 8 or 9 medium sized peas. Pkt. 20c.

THOMAS LAXTON (fr) — 62 days. Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long with 7 to 9 large peas. 20c.

LITTLE MARVEL (fr)—62 days. Outstanding, dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods —blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium, light green tender peak. 25c.

Edible Podded or Sugar

TALL MELTING SUGAR—72 days. Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contains 7 peas. Pkt. 20c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, Jade Cross

CALIFORNIA WONDER—74 days. Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkable thick walls, tender, sweet. 20c.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX—Waxy, canary yellow changing to bright red when ripe. Quite hot. 20c.

LONG SLIM CAYENNE—70 days. The hot favorite. For canning, picking, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering. 20c.

SUNNYBROOK PIMENTO—79 days. Best of the medium sized sweet peppers. Excellent for stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, about 3-in. long. 25c.

YOLO WONDER—Of the California Wonder type, but resistant to tobacco mosaic. Flesh is thick, firm and sweet. 25c.

15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet.

SMALL SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE—115 days. Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh.

Radish

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked. Make successive sowings up to hot weather.

CHAMPION—King sized edition of the popular and useful Cherry Belle. May be started early and its longstanding advantage makes it an all-purpose, beautiful crisp radish. 25c.

CHERRY BELLE — Round, smooth red with white, crisp and firm flesh. 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—25 days. Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white-tipped.

ICICLE—27 days. Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in. White, mild flesh.

SCARLET GLOBE—Crisp and tasty white flesh with bright scarlet skin. 15c.

SPARKLER—The crisp, juicy flesh is pure white and of a good snappy flavor. 15c.

Spinach

Plant seed in very rich soil in rows spaced 14" to 18" apart. Keep plants thinned out from 3" to 6" apart in the row. (Seed may also be sown broadcast.) Sown in fall for winter use and spring for early use.

TOMATO, Homestead 24

WATERMELON,
Dixie Queen

PEPPER
Pimento

Proper Spading Technique

There's a trick to spading for best results. Drive the spade straight down. Dig a trench and lay the soil from the trench aside at the end. Now spade with the blade not parallel to the trench, but at right angles to it. Lift it up and turn the spade over so that the top soil, humus and plant food which you have added are dropped underneath and not in the trench which you have spaded previously.

When the last row is dug, carry the soil removed from the first row to fill in the last trench. If the good soil is deep, spade to a depth of 8 to 12 inches. If the top soil is shallow, avoid digging up the subsoil. Pulverize the soil, breaking up clods with an iron rake and removing stones and trash. Just before planting any area of the garden, work that part finely and smooth off with a rake before making rows.

CORN, Earliest Market King

BEANS
Fordhook Bush Lima

GIANT NOBEL—43 days, large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Heavy yielder. Large, thick smooth, deep green leaves. 20c.

NEW ZEALAND—65 days. Thrives in dry hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked.

VIRGINIA SAVOY—A greatly improved selection, the leaves of which are large, dark green, extremely crisp and tender. Blight resistant. 20c.

Squash

Follow same planting and culture as for melons and cucumbers. Plant summer varieties 6 or 8 seeds in hill 3" to 4" apart each way and winter squash 8" apart. Plants bear longer if squash is picked off as soon as it is ready for use.

Summer Varieties

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest, most prolific bush Zucchini. Grows 2 to 3 feet high in open bush form with a single semi-erect stem.

EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK (fr)—50 days. Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck, and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. 20c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—52 days. Pale green fruits changing to creamy white. Milk-white delicious flesh.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—The most popular summer curved neck squash. Fruits are meaty, bright yellow skin and salmon-orange flesh of delicious flavor. 20c.

ZUCCHINI — Cylindrical smooth, deep blackish green with creamy white flesh. Extremely tender. 25c.

BLUE HUBBARD—112 days. Blue-gray, slightly ridged fruits. Shell is rough and very hard. Keeping quality excellent. Flesh bright yellow-orange, fine grained, dry and sweet. Desirable for freezing.

BUTTERCUP — Turban shaped fruits weigh 4 to 5 pounds. Thick orange flesh, cooks dry and sweet with a pleasing, rich flavor. Good keeper. 20c.

BUTTERNUT—80 days. Dry sweet yellow flesh of superb texture and excellent flavor. Has only a small seed cavity. Is tasty baked or boiled. Easy grown. 20c.

HUBBARD—The popular winter squash for all purposes. Fairly large fruits with dark green warted skin and attractive deep orange-yellow flesh which is fine grained, sweet and dry. 20c.

TABLE QUEEN (fr) — Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking. 25c.

Turnip

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 6" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

JUST RIGHT—All America Silver Medal 1960-Heavy cut-leaf foliage and well developed white smooth roots of flattened globe shape. Uniform growth and delicious flavor. 20c.

FOLIAGE TURNIP—Seven top. Winter greens of excellent quality.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—55 days. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet tender, crisp, white flesh.

Tomato

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out 3 apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until weather is warm and settled, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of stacking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

BEEFSTEAK—96 days. Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich subacid flavor. One of the best for home use. 25c.

CAMPBELL'S 378-A—A fine large tomato, heavy yielding and resistant to both cracking and fusarium wilt. Delicious flavor. 20c.

FIREBALL — Early. Good size, smooth, globe shaped and unusually firm. Mild flavor. 25c.

GLAMOUR—Fine large, crack resistant fruit. Heavy yielder with solid, mild flesh. 25c.

OXHEART—90 days. One of the largest pink tomatoes, often weigh 1 lb. Interior is solid with thick, firm walls and small cavities with few seeds. 25c.

RUTGERS—80 days. Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, white thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 20c.

STOKESDALE—70 days. An extremely important development. Smooth 7-oz. fruit, brilliant color, exceedingly solid flesh and small seed cavities. Matures in the second-early group, a full week earlier than Marglobe.

FEEDING VEGETABLES

General Preparation of Soil: Broadcast manure 2 to 3 inches thick, dig in deep, or 1-2 inches compost or peatmoss, on spaded soil and dig in 3 to 4 inches deep. On poor soil add complete fertilizer broadcast 3 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, and cultivate in. If soil is acid, broadcast lime as far in advance as possible.

ROOT CROPS

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions

At Planting: Broadcast 3 to 5 pounds complete fertilizer plus 3 pounds superphosphate. For onions, add wood ashes 10 to 12 lbs.

After thinning: 1st side dressing, nitrate of soda, 1 to 2 pounds. For onions repeat in 3 or 4 weeks.

When ⅔ grown: 2nd side dressing, complete fertilizer 2 pounds.

VINE CROPS

Squash, Melons, Cucumbers

At planting: in holes (hills) manure or compost 2 or 3 shovelfuls, plus tankage or other organic fertilizer and superphosphate 3 or 4 trowelfuls. When well started—1st side dressing, complete fertilizer 3 pounds.

LEGUMES

Beans, Peas

At planting: *Beans* can readily be over-fertilizer especially for nitrogen. Complete fertilizer, plus super phosphate, 3 pounds, well mixed with soil under rows. On rich soil, superphosphate only. Side dressing complete fertilizer 2 pounds, applied well out from rows. *Peas.*—lime, 3 to 5 pounds, when digging soil; manure and compost, plus complete fertilizer and a superphosphate, 2 to 3 pounds under seed bed.

When flower buds appear: 1st side dressing.

Beans—complete fertilizer 2 pounds well away from rows or hills.

Peas—nitrate of soda 1 to 2 pounds, when 6 inches high.

Sweet Corn—At planting complete fertilizer plus ⅓ tankage 4 to 5 pounds per 100 feet of row, under seeds.

When 12 to 15 inches high: 1st side dressing complete fertilizer 2 to 3 pounds per 100 feet.

FLOWER PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below.

A—For dry, hot locations.
B—For a succession of blooms.
C—For shady locations.
D—For poor soil.
E—For edging.
F—For the rock garden.
G—For their foliage.
H—Everlasting for winter bouquets.
I—For their fragrance.
J—For porch or window boxes.
K—Climbing vines.
L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	E F J	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	B C D E F I J	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	C I L	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	C E F	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	A E	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	B F I	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	A B C D E I J	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	A E	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	D E H	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	A B D	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	F I	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	C D F	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	A D	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godetia	12-24	C D	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	B H	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	A B	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	I K	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	E J	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	B J	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	B I		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	I K	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft, or more	A K	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	D E F K	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush-vine
Nigella	10-18	B F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	C E F	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	D E F J	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	A B C F I J	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	A D E F J	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	C E	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	E F J	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	A F	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy

FLOWER

The numbers I to VII, found with flower listing refer to the following cultural notes which give directions for growing all the flowers we list.

Culture I

These flowers need a long season and must be started indoors if a full blooming period is to be had. If early bloom is not important, they will bloom later in the summer when sown directly in the garden. Some gardeners sow both ways to obtain a succession of flowers.

Culture II

These are the quicker-growing annuals that can be sown directly in the garden and will bloom in time to make a good display for most of the summer. If wanted especially early, they should be started as directed indoors in seed beds or flats.

Some flower seedlings are rather delicate. Extra care in preparing the seed bed will pay dividends in better plants. Prepare soil with a liberal amount of mixed fertilizer and organic matter and dig it in. Rake the surface until it is smooth and pulverized. Sow the seed at a depth equal to three times the diameter of the seed. Fine seed can be spread on the surface and pressed in uncovered.

Keep soil moist by light spraying until the seedlings have formed the first true leaves. When they are large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the garden.

Culture III

These flowers do not transplant well. They should be planted where they are to bloom. Sow as soon as the weather begins to warm in the spring. *Otherwise the culture is the same as II.* Sow seed thinly or remove the smaller plants after they are up. These can be handled as pot-grown plants *as in Culture VIII.*

Culture IV

These flowers are unusually hardy annuals that can withstand very cool weather. They are often sown late in fall so they can start growing the first warm days of spring. If not sown in the fall, they should be planted as early in the spring as possible. Fall sowing gets the seeding job out of the way before the spring rush.

Culture V

These flowers, while garden subjects, are also useful for winter-flowering house plants. *For garden use, handle as in Culture II.* For winter flowering indoors, plant fairly late in the season and transplant into small pots as soon as they are large enough. Keep moving them to larger pots as roots fill the soil until they are finally in six-inch pots. Annuals in pots should have at least six hours of direct sunlight daily if they are to flower.

Culture VI

Perennials can be seeded at almost any time of the year. Best periods are early in the spring or in early summer when the rush of spring work is over. A cold frame or shel-

CULTURE

tered bed which can be shaded from the direct sun is best. Prepare soil thoroughly with plenty of organic matter. A loose, friable soil will produce a thick mat of roots so that the seedlings will transplant more easily. Perennial seedlings are rather weak growers needing extra care. In covering the drills in which the seeds are sown, use either pure, clean sand or a mixture of half sand and half peat moss. This prevents packing of the soil over the seeds. Always water with a fine spray.

As soon as the second leaves form, seedlings may be transplanted into their permanent position. Or, if more convenient, they may be left in the seed bed until the following spring. Under this culture, only a few species will bloom the first year and they will not produce normal flowers until the following year. Planting earlier does increase the chances for flowers the first year. But, if it is more convenient, *Culture I may be used.* Delphinium seed is often started in August to take advantage of the cooler nights for the seed will not grow when the soil temperature is above 77 degrees.

Culture VII

These varieties need a longer growing season than can be given them outdoors. And because they do not transplant well, they must be started in pots and set out without disturbing the roots. *Otherwise Culture is the same as I.* The use of plant bands allows you to set the seedlings out without disturbing the roots. The bands soon rot away and the seedlings will grow as though started in the garden.

If clay pots are used, the excessive drying can be avoided by placing the pots in a flat and filling the space between them with damp peat moss or vermiculite. Be sure to keep this material moist or it will *draw* moisture from the pots.

Culture VIII

These flowers are biennials. They make a leafy growth the first year but do not flower. The leafy growth of the first year forms food for blooming the following year. The flowers appear the second year, then die.

This means that a continuing show from biennials must be provided by starting new plants every year to replace ones flowering. Biennials are handled in the same way as perennials except that they are started early in the spring to allow the plant to store food for the next year's bloom.

Pansies are tender perennials that are treated as annuals or biennials. When grown as annuals, they should be started indoors about **six weeks** before time for planting out in early spring. When grown as biennials, the seed is started in late summer and the plants carried over winter in protected spots where extreme temperature and moisture are avoided. Mulching or the use of frames may be necessary in your particular garden. Pansies do best under conditions of constant, moderate moisture, partial shade and a humus-rich soil. Pinching off old flowers will prolong the flowering season.

VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

KEY—For "Time to Plant" in fifth column below.

A—As soon as soil can be worked.
B—Two weeks before last spring frost.
C—Week before last spring frost.
D—After all danger of frost.
E—When danger of hard freeze is over.
F—In time to allow maturity before freeze.

	Seed Needed for 50 ft. of row	Space Between Rows (inches)	Space Apart In Row (inches)	Depth to Plant (inches)	Time to Plant	Days Growing Period	Edible Period	Approx. Yield Per 50 ft. of Row
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	48	48	1/4	A			
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	24	20	1/2	A	2-3 yr.	4-5 wk.	25 lbs.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24	4	1 1/2	C	50-70	4-5 wk.	20 qts.
Beans, Lima	1/2 lb.	24	3	1	C	60-90	3-4 wk.	32 qts.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36	8	1 1/2	C	60-90	6-8 wk.	30 qts.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/2 lb.	48	8	1 1/2	C	88	3-4 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Beets	1/2 oz.	24	3	1/2	A	55-100	4-6 wk.	1 1/4 bu.
Broccoli	1/8 oz.	24	24	1/2	A	80-120	8-10 wk.	25 head
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24	18	1/2	A	70-110	6-8 wk.	15 qts.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	24	12-24	1/2	A	75-130	4-6 wk.	35 head
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	24	12	1/2	F	75-85	4-6 wk.	40 head
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16	3	1/2	A-F	65-85	6-8 wk.	24 qts.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24	20	1/2	A-F	65-90	1-2 wk.	25 head
Celery	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/4	E	100-140	6-8 wk.	100 stalk
Collards	1/4 oz.	30	18	1/2	F	24-36	until fall	3 bu.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	36	9	1	B	65-100	1-2 wk.	100 ears
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34	8	1	B	115		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48	36	1/2	D	60-100	4-6 wk.	100 fruit
Eggplant	1/8 oz.	36	24	1/2	D	110-150	until fall	75 fruit
Endive	1/2 oz.	18	12	1/2	A	80-100	3-4 wk.	50 head
Kale	1/2 oz.	32	22	1/2	A-F	70-100	until fall	50 plants
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	24	6	1/2	A-F	55-75	2-3 wk.	1 bu.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	18	12	1/4	B	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 head
Muskmelons	1/2 oz.	60	48	3/4	D	90-120	3-4 wk.	50 fruit
Mustard	1/4 oz.	24	9	1/2	A-F	28	until fall	1 bu.
Okra	1 oz.	36	15	1	D	50	until fall	450 pods
Onions	1/4 oz.	18	4	3/4	A	110-140	4-8 wk.	1 bu.
Onion Sets	1 pt.	12	6	1/2	A	50-100	4-8 wk.	60 bun.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12	6	1/2	E	90-120	until fall	45 bun.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18	4	1	A	100-150	until fall	1 bu.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24	2	1	A	50-70	1-2 wk.	1 bu.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	30	20	1/2	D	100-140	until fall	300 fruit
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96	60	3/4	D	90-120	until fall	25 fruit
Radish	1/2 oz.	12	2	1/2	A	25-30	1-2 wk.	50 bun.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	48	48					100 stem
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	24	6	1/2				1 bu.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18	2	1/2	A	130-150	fall	300 roots
Spinach	3/4 oz.	18	5	3/4	AIF	40-60	1-3 wk.	1 1/2 bu.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	36	18	1	E	70	until fall	50 lbs.
Squash, Bush	1/4 oz.	48	48	1	D	60-80	until fall	60 fruit
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72	72	1	D	100-140	fall	35 fruit
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	18	15	1	A	50-60	unti fall	25 lbs.
Tomatoes	1/16 oz.	40	36	1/2	D	100-150	6-12 wk.	2 bu.
Turnips, Roots	1/4 oz.	18	4	1/4	A-F	50-70	1-3 wk.	1 bu.
Turnips, Greens	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	A-F	50-60		1 1/2 bu.
Watermelons	1/2 oz.	12	4	1/4	D	90-130	3-4 wk.	20 fruit

Moon Signs

JANUARY

1 ♏
3 ♐..0:19a
5 ♑..4:23a
7 ♒..6:00a
9 ♓..6:54a
11 ♈..8:35a
13 ♉..0:04p
15 ♓..5:45p
18 ♋..1:42a
20 ♌.11:52a
22 ♍.11:54p
25 ♎..0:52p
28 ♏..0:52a
30 ♐..9:56a

Changes

6 ●..6:36a
12 ☾.11:05p
20 ○..0:17p
28 ☽..5:31p

FEBRUARY

1 ♑..3:05p
3 ♒..4:54p
5 ♓..4:53p
7 ♈..4:53p
9 ♉..6:41p
11 ♓.11:20p
14 ♋..7:21a
16 ♌..6:06p
19 ♍..6:27a
21 ♎..7:22p
24 ♏..7:45a
26 ♐..5:42p

Changes

4 ●..6:01p
11 ☾..9:28a
19 ○..7:18a
27 ☽..9:47a

MARCH

1 ♑..0:37a
3 ♒..3:51a
5 ♓..5:50a
7 ♈..3:23a
9 ♉..3:42a
11 ♓..6:36a
13 ♋..1:30p
15 ♌.11:57p
18 ♍..0:33p
21 ♎..1:29a
23 ♏..1:27p
25 ♐.11:36p
28 ♑..7:44a
30 ♒..0:43p

Changes

6 ●..4:31a
12 ☾.10:45p
21 ○..1:56a
28 ☽.10:12p

APRIL

1 ♓..2:40p
3 ♈..2:33p
5 ♉..2:26p
7 ♓..3:59p
9 ♋..9:18p
12 ♌..6:37a
14 ♍..6:56p
17 ♎..7:55a
19 ♏..4:26p
22 ♐..5:28a
24 ♑..1:17p
26 ♒..7:05p
28 ♓.10:38p

Changes

4 ●..1:45p
11 ☾..1:51p
19 ○..6:34p
27 ☽..6:57a

MAY

1 ♈..0:12a
3 ♉..0:49a
5 ♓..2:25a
7 ♋..6:29a
9 ♌..2:41p
12 ♍..2:11a
14 ♎..3:03p
17 ♏..2:39a
19 ♐..0:02p
21 ♑..7:06p
24 ♒..0:29a
26 ♓..4:29a
28 ♈..7:15a
30 ♉..9:17a

Changes

3 ●.10:25p
11 ☾..6:46a
19 ○..8:32a
26 ☽..1:03p

JUNE

1 ♓.11:44a
3 ♋..4:01p
5 ♌.11:25p
8 ♍.10:13a
10 ♎.10:51p
13 ♏.10:43a
15 ♐..8:00p
18 ♑..2:29a
20 ♒..6:50a
22 ♓..9:59a
24 ♈..0:44p
26 ♉..3:36p
28 ♊..7:12p

Changes

2 ●..7:27a
10 ☾..0:21a
17 ○..8:03p
24 ☽..5:44p

JULY

1 ♋..0:22a
3 ♌..7:57a
5 ♍..6:26p
8 ♎..6:48a
10 ♏..7:03p
13 ♐..5:00a
15 ♑.11:29a
17 ♒..3:04p
19 ♓..4:59p
21 ♈..6:36p
23 ♉..8:57p
26 ♊..0:59a
28 ♋..7:01a
30 ♌..3:25p

Changes

1 ◉..5:35p
9 ☾..5:37p
17 ○..5:55a
23 ☽.10:19p
31 ◉..6:24a

AUGUST

2 ♍..1:59a
4 ♎..2:18p
7 ♏..2:56a
9 ♐..1:44p
11 ♑..9:13p
14 ♒..1:05a
16 ♓..2:19a
18 ♈..2:26a
20 ♉..3:22a
22 ♊..6:28a
24 ♋..0:37p
26 ♌..9:31p
29 ♍..8:36a
31 ♎..9:01p

Changes

8 ☾..9:52a
15 ○..2:10p
22 ☽..4:27a
29 ●..9:09p

SEPTEMBER

3 ♏..9:45a
5 ♐..9:24p
8 ♑..6:20a
10 ♒.11:23a
12 ♓..1:00p
14 ♈..0:33p
16 ♉..0:04p
18 ♊..1:34p
20 ♋..6:26p
23 ♌..3:08a
25 ♍..2:33p
28 ♎..3:08a
30 ♏..3:49p

Changes

7 ☾..1:40a
13 ○.10:12p
20 ☾..1:40p
28 ●..1:40p

OCTOBER

3 ♐..3:39a
5 ♑..1:32p
7 ♒..8:21p
9 ♓.11:25p
11 ♈.11:39p
13 ♉.10:45p
15 ♊.10:55p
18 ♋..2:08a
20 ♌..9:32a
22 ♍..8:34p
25 ♎..9:13a
27 ♏..9:49p
30 ♐..9:19a

Changes

6 ☾..1:49p
13 ○..6:33a
20 ☾..2:48a
28 ●..7:05a

NOVEMBER

1 ♑..7:15p
4 ♒..3:01a
6 ♓..7:52a
8 ♈..9:44a
10 ♉..9:46a
12 ♊..9:46a
14 ♋.11:53a
16 ♌..5:46p
19 ♍..3:34a
21 ♎..3:58p
24 ♏..4:34a
26 ♐..3:42p
29 ♑..0:58a

Changes

5 ☾..1:11a
11 ○..4:04p
18 ☾..8:12p
27 ●..0:03a

DECEMBER

1 ♒..8:24a
3 ♓..1:51p
5 ♈..5:17p
7 ♉..6:59p
9 ♊..8:09p
11 ♋.10:01p
14 ♌..3:23a
16 ♍..0:37p
18 ♎.11:43p
21 ♏..0:18p
23 ♐.11:31p
26 ♑..8:18a
28 ♒..2:40p
30 ♓..7:19p

Changes

4 ☾.10:46a
11 ○..3:28a
18 ☾..4:40p
26 ◉..4:59p

♈ **ARIES:** Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating.

♉ **TAURUS:** Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops particularly potatoes and bulbs.

♊ **GEMINI:** Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER:** Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO:** Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots.

♍ **VIRGO:** Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating.

♎ **LIBRA:** Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO:** Next to Cancer in productiveness. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS:** Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN:** Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS:** Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and exterminatioin of pests.

♓ **PISCES:** Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, **Central Standard Time).**

● **1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Rye.

☽ **2nd QUARTER, MOON INCREASING**—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Peppers, Pumpkins, Squash, Tomatoes.

○ **3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Rutabagas, Onions, etc.

☾ **4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING**—In the 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds, and destroy noxious growths.

How to Care for Garden Tools

A well kept tool makes any job easier and gives better results. The little time spent is amply repaid by long life and good service.

Don't sharpen **digging tools** too thin as this will cause them to nick easily.

Cutting tools should be sharpened with a thin blade, after sharpening a blade to a very thin edge, put it across a piece of wood to remove the feather edge.

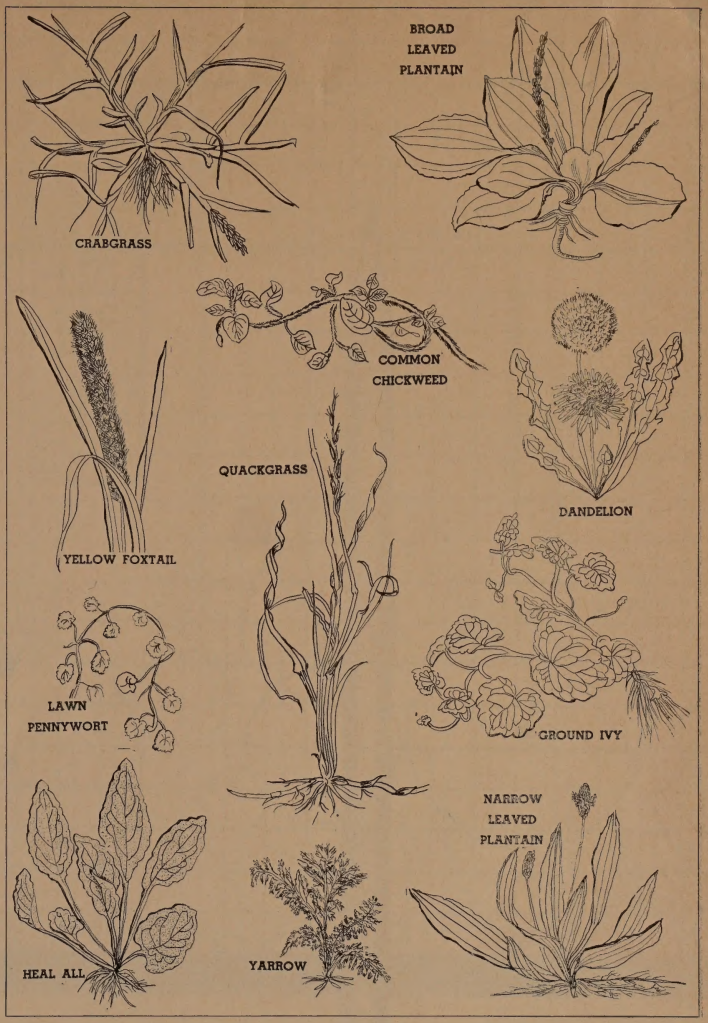
Clean your spade at the end of each day's use. Dirt left on a spade is worse than rust. An oily rag may be run over blades and handles and the metal parts rubbed dry and clean with a rag.

Hang tools up, each in its place, when not in use. Handles are roughened and edges dulled if tools are not placed in special racks. Brooms and brushes soon become crooked if allowed to rest on the bristles.

The garden hose should **not be left outside,** especially in the sun. It should be coiled or preferably mounted on a reel on wheels.

Keep your **garden gloves** clean and soft, never allowing them to become crusted with dirt.

The next time you get into your tool shed—look over your garden tools. Try to remember how long it has been since you first brought them home. Then—if you want a real thrill—come over to our store and see what the modern tool designers have done for you. We carry a complete selection of the newest and best.



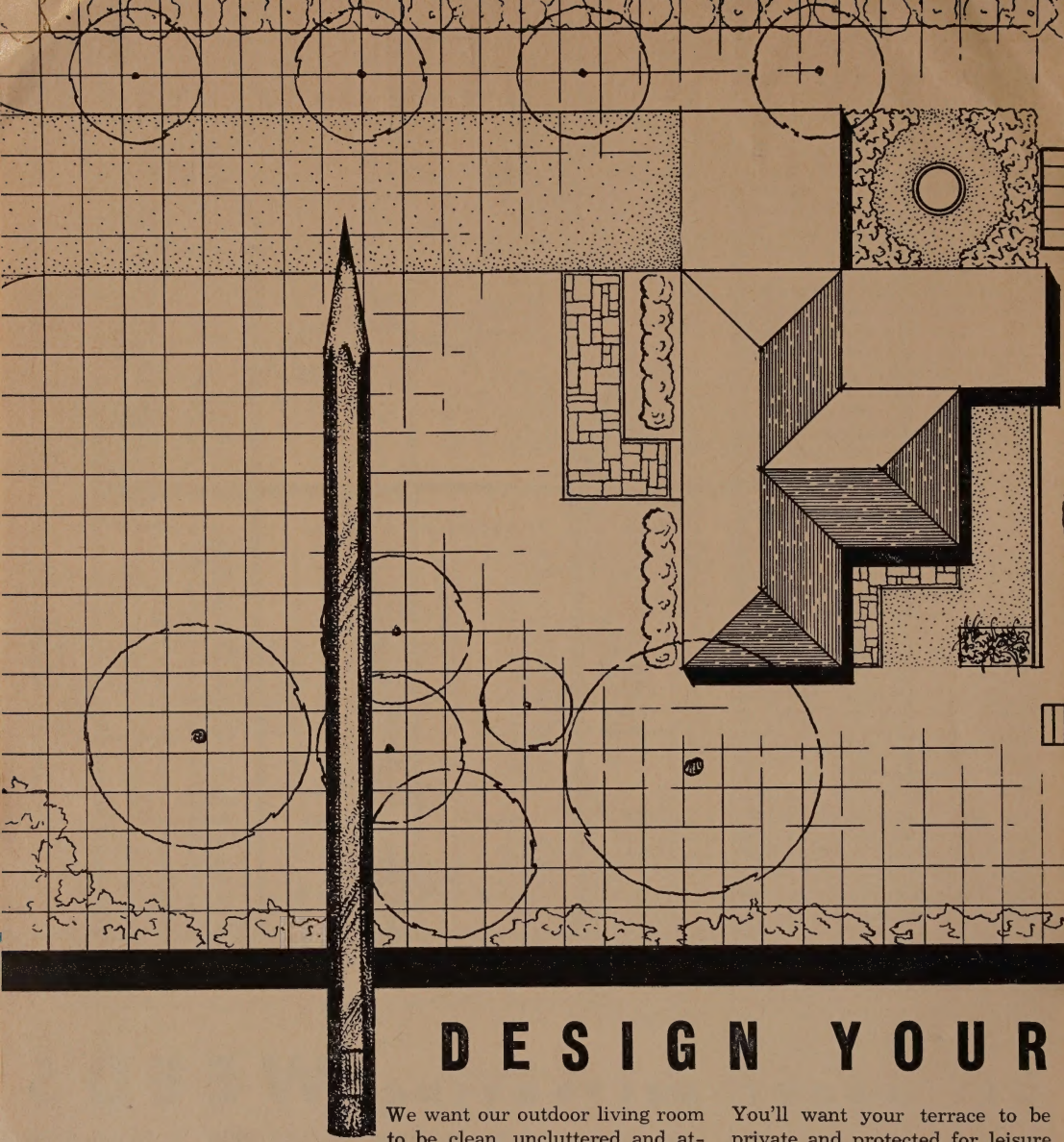
ALL ABOUT DESTROYING WEEDS

Weeds are grass robbers since their root systems thrust laterally through the grass roots and steal moisture and valuable mineral salts needed by your lawn to insure hardy growth. Some weeds send out runners on the surface which take root, from new plants and proceed to take food from the grass, stunting it, shading newly germinated grass and ultimately discouraging growth. Tap roots, the central roots, are weed storage plants from which the lateral root system draws its reserve strength. Some weeds can be killed by merely spraying weed killing chemicals on the leaves; others require chemical injection at the tap root. Modern chemical weed killers are selective and formulated to do a specific job.

Successful weed removal means getting them early—before the flowering stage, go after them in the spring or early summer. Weeds should be two or more inches high before spraying however, otherwise the leaf is not broad enough to fully absorb the chemical and the tap root will revitalize them.

Dandelions can be easily controlled with our selected weed killers. Their root systems are comparatively simple and being a medium-broad leaved plant the chemical has freedom to work quickly and effectively. It has been found that some regrowth of dandelions will occur if they are treated when the turf in general is suffering from drougth. Lawn weeds are best gotten when they are green and growing actively. Other weeds which can be as effectively controlled as dandelions are Common Plantain, Common Chickweed, Ground Ivy and Pennyworth.

Tell us the weed you are going after, and we'll prescribe the remedy!



DESIGN YOUR

The garden of today is an extension of the home or an "outdoor living room." This means that the garden and outdoor living area must be planned and arranged with as much forethought as designing your home.

We want our outdoor living room to be clean, uncluttered and attractive as well as to achieve more effective garden-keeping with less work.

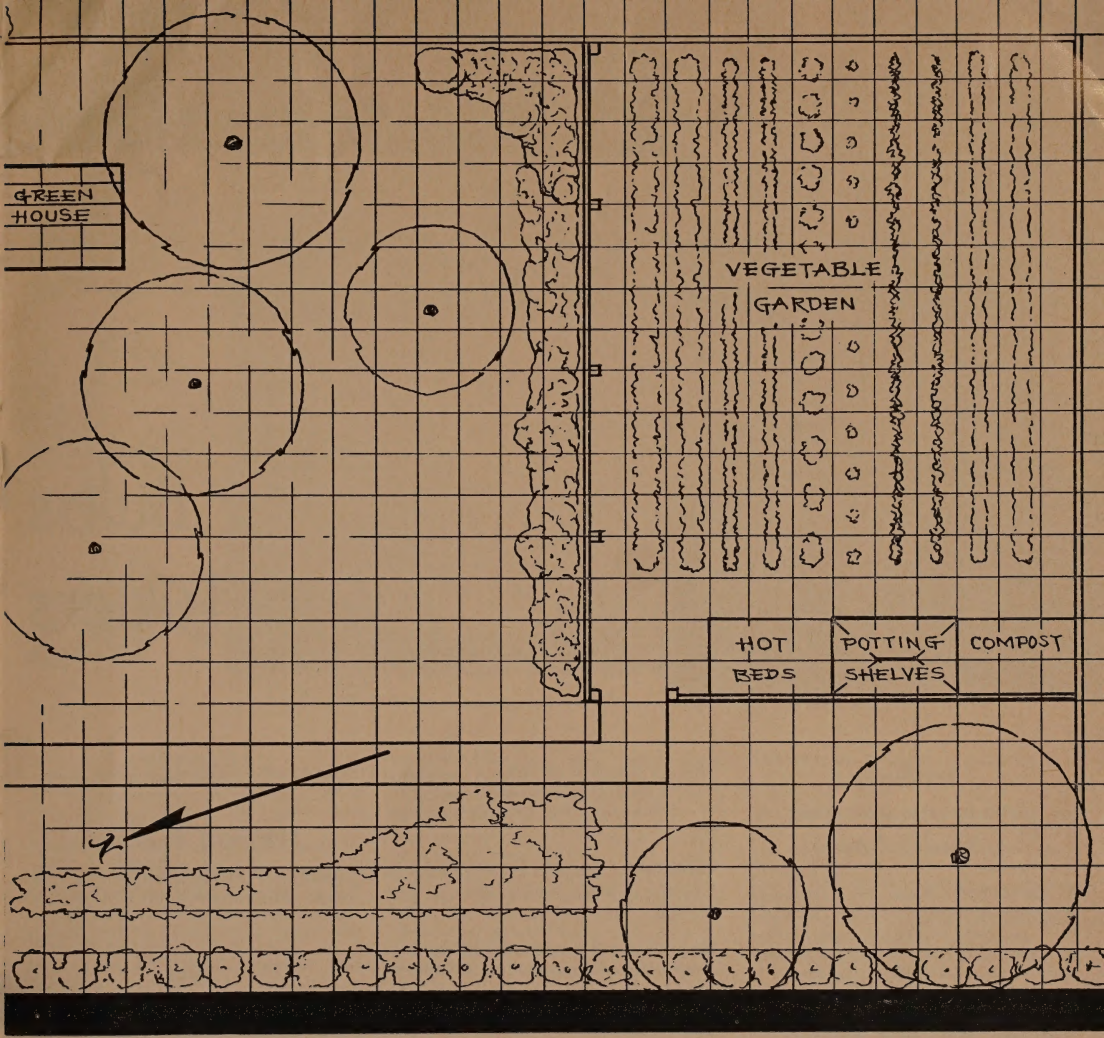
This planning—or replanning is done in several steps.

First—the house should be tied to the garden by doors and terraces. Develop your overall garden plan with different areas which flow into each other rather than being split with hedges, paths and disconnected flower garden which mean more work for the gardener.

You'll want your terrace to be private and protected for leisure living so plant screens of flowering shrubs or hedges—or fencing, if your budget can stand it—on your property line.

Remember that an open lawn is beautiful to look at—and easy to mow.

Overplanting of small home grounds with trees and shrubs is the most common error that can be made. In a few years these plants may interfere not only with the recreational use of the



PROPERTY THE MODERN WAY

grounds, but by competition for light and root area, they may destroy flower and vegetable gardens and eventually destroy themselves.

You'll want your vegetable garden near the kitchen, where garden-fresh vegetables can be harvested, then cooked before their flavor is lost.

Take your family's interests into consideration when you plan.

A children's play area, space for a badminton court or other similar needs have to be considered in planning.

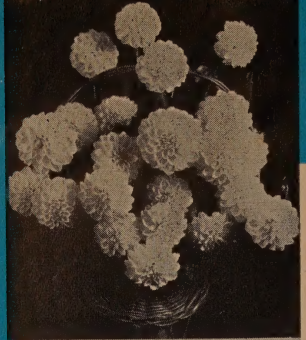
Garbage clutter can be hidden by a "baffle" made by centering a wood strip on brick wall along your garage. Space wooden poles along the strip and set out hardy vines where they can climb poles of the "baffle."

Upkeep is an important consideration, especially in the areas that get the most wear. In such places, concrete, blacktop or other hard surfacing may be more practical than grass. Avoid odd-shaped grass areas where hand trimming will be required. Also avoid flowers, shrubs or trees that require special protection from diseases.

Design your garden with color . . . use effective combinations of perennials and annuals . . . vines and other planting material which you'll find in our catalog.

Take an idea, or a group of ideas, fit them together as you like. It's a quick effective way to better the looks of your home.

Here in our Garden Annual are color combinations, suggested garden plans and ideas all designed to make your "outdoor living room" a welcome spot for your family and friends.



We especially recommend these carefully selected varieties of bulbs and tubers for spring planting. Every one is a good investment that will pay dividends in beauty year after year and multiply in value. Plant them for a beautiful, colorful summer.

Bulbs and Tubers

Dahlias

(I.D.: Informal Decorative.

F.D.: Formal Decorative.)

A. D. LIVONI—(Show Type) Beautiful shade of deep pink, flowering variety.

ARTHUR GODFREY—(F. D.) Flame red with orange-buff shadings. Large.

AVALON—(F. D.) A fine garden variety. Rich large lemon-yellow blooms.

BLACK MONARCH—Very dark, oxblood red. A strong grower with many blooms. Long, sturdy stems make this a fine cut-flower.

CITY OF CLEVELAND (F.D.)—Glowing orange with suffusions of red showing through. The formal flowers are borne on a strong sturdy bush.

COMMANDO—(F. D.) Clear shade of deep lavender. One of the finest colors.

GALLANT FOX—(F. D.) Brilliant red.

GOLDEN TREASURE (F. D.)—Golden yellow, large flowering.

JANE COWL—(I. D.) Lovely buff and old gold shading to a salmon center. Massive.

JERSEY'S BEAUTY—(F. D.) Glorious clear pink. One of the finest flowers.

KINDIG PURPLE (F. D.)—A wonderful plant with deep green foliage setting off the richness of the giant deep purple flower.

MICHIGAN WHITE—Clear white. A beautiful cutting variety with 6 inch blooms.

MRS. GEO. LE BOUTELLIERE (I. D.)—Deep rich carmine red. Very attractive.

MRS. I. DE VER WARNER—(F. D.) A beautiful orchid pink. Lovely flowers.

MRS. THOMAS EDISON (I. D.)—Dark claret red on a medium low bush.

ROSY DAWN (Ball Type)—Rose red and yellow. Fine for cut flower.

ROYAL PENNANT (I. D.)—Rich royal purple with eight inch blooms.

SALEM SUNSHINE (I. D.)—Primrose yellow blooms, measuring up to 10 inches across.

POMPON DAHLIAS — Charming "button" dahlias that require little care.

MINIATURE DAHLIAS—Lovely 3 to 4 inch blossoms just like the larger.

Caladium

FANCY - LEAVED—Rich ornamental leaves marked, veined white, pink and red. Nice in pots or shady places.

ELEPHANT'S EAR—Huge green leaves.

Tuberous Begonias

CAMELLIA-FLOWERED—Scarlet, pink, yellow, salmon, and white. Top size and top quality. Plant in semi-shade.

Lilies

Few flowers provide such regal beauty as lilies, and few are as hardy. Let us suggest the varieties that will thrive best.

Tuberoses

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of white blooms. Long lasting.

CANNAS

Apricot—Large shell pink flowers; green foliage; extremely dwarf.

President—Immense bright red flowers in large clusters.Green foliage. Height 4 feet.

Richard Wallace—Beautiful large clear light yellow flowers, green foliage; dwarf.

Red King Humbert—Large light red flowers; bronze foliage; medium tall.

© Copyright AAGS

GLADIOLUS, Emperor, Appleblossom, Royal Stewart, Maytime and Caribbean. AAGS

GLADIOLI

APPLE BLOSSOM — A beautiful white with lushly suffused rich pink petal margins. 1956 AAGS.

BAGDAD—Smoky old rose, deeper at edge of throat.

BEN HUR—1962 AAGS. Soft, harmonious, medium shade of rose-pink. Fancy ruffling.

CARIBBEAN — Blue-violet throat and small cream spear. 1957 AAGS.

CHINA BLUE—Light violet-blue. 1961 AAGS.

COL. W. C. ATKINSON—80 to 85 days. Excellent lavender of a deeper shade than any other lavender variety.

ELIZABETH THE QUEEN—Large mauve-ruffled flowers with dark lines in the throat. The best beautiful lavender.

ELMER'S ROSE—85 days. Deep rose, heavily ruffled. Opens 7 to 8 well placed blooms on a 20 bud spike.

EMPEROR—A robust grower, royal purple with light throat. A rich, distinctive color. Makes majestic spikes that grow very tall. AAGS 1958.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE — Crystal clear white shading into a light cream throat. Opens up to 8 beautifully ruffled florets on a well balanced flowerhead.

FRIENDSHIP—A superbly colored soft light pink, blending to a cream throat. Opens 6 to 8 ruffled florets on a straight medium height spike. Excellent placement, and one of the earliest to bloom.

GYPSY DANCER—Orange with chartreuse throat, heavily ruffled. 1961 AAGS.

HORIZON—1962 AAGS. Pure rose lavender color with large recurved florets.

JOYOUS—Medium rose, lighter in the throat. Large size with a crisp, ruffled formal spike. AAGS 1959.

LANDMARK—Huge, tall, cream-colored with lovely ruffled florets. 1960 AAGS.

LEADING LADY—Cream white. Very large florets on tall spikes.

LEEUWENHORST—Huge flowers of light rose tinted lavender. One of the strongest growers and largest flowers.

LITTLE PANSY—A petite and charming little gladiolus of rich, velvety, deep blue. Pansy-like blotches make it a study in contrasts.

MANSOER — Glistening blood-red with velvety texture. Mid-season variety producing 5-7 open florets at a time.

MARGARET BEATON — Huge snowy white florets with a small red blotch deep in throat.

MARGARET FULTON—Clear rich dark salmon pink. Throat apricot pink.

MAYTIME—A real stunning pink with white throat. Delightful for arrangements. Ruffled and healthy. Remarkably easy to grow. AAGS 1957.

ORANGE GOLD—Clear orange self color. Opens up 6 well placed florets on a tall spike.

PROSPECTOR—Light yellow with beautiful amber lip.

RED CHARM—One of the finest medium reds, opening 8 to 9 large well placed florets on tall straight stem.

ROYAL STEWART—A clear light red, lightly ruffled. 1956 AAGS.

RUSTY—Chocolately smoky red with fluted, suede-textured florets. 1961 AAGS.

SANS SOUCI—85 days. Tall, strong clear scarlet with a narrow white line on the lower petal. Seven to eight five inch blooms open at once.

SHERWOOD—Beautiful ruffled deep purple with darker blotch in the throat. Tall grower.

SNOW PRINCESS—Tall white with long flower spike and many open blooms that are always perfectly placed. Mid-season.

SPARKLER—"Butterfly" informal type, pale yellow with a scarlet throat. Medium size. AAGS 1959.

SPIC AND SPAN—Tall ruffled deep pink. Salmon shading. Quite tall. Strong.

THUNDERBIRD—1962 AAGS. Firey, vibrant deep persimmon of heavy substance and exquisite ruffling.

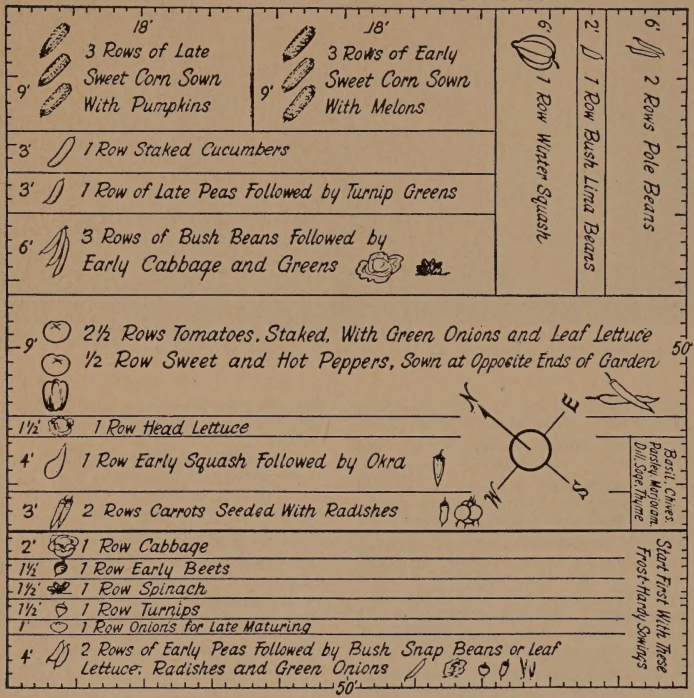
YELLOW HERALD—Amber yellow with carmine in throat.

Landmark (top), Little Pansy (bottom) 1960 AAGS

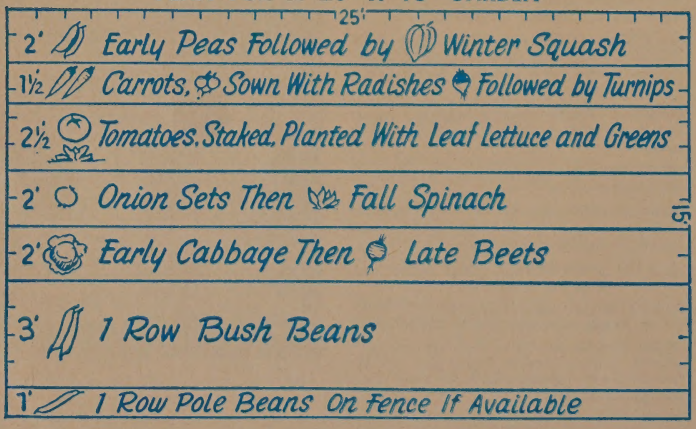
PLANS FOR PLANTING A GARDEN

The diagrams below are carefully planned for maximum production of foods for a balanced diet. Varieties suggested will produce vegetables throughout an entire season with some that are resistant to early freezes. Plan for intercropping and succession cropping too so your garden will be working full time and give maximum production. Since the exact size and shape of the garden must conform to the space available, each plot is an individual project in layout. These plans are offered as a sound starting point.

A SUGGESTED 50′ x 50′ GARDEN



PLAN FOR A 25′ x 15′ GARDEN



Some Alternate Plans

Plan No. 2

Row No.

1 **Mustard**, 2 **Garden Cress** — Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3.

3 **Summer Squash**

4 **Spinach**, 5 **Spinach** — Plant early in space later required by spreading squash vines, row 3.

6 **Beans**—Lima or Green Soy

7 **Bush Beans** followed by **late Lettuce**

8 **Bush Beans** followed by **Cauliflower**

9 **Bush Beans** followed by **Cauliflower**

10 **Late Peas** followed by **late Cabbage**

11 **Midseason Peas** followed by **late Cabbage**

12 **2nd early Peas** followed by **Rutabagas**

13 **1st early Peas** followed by **Brussels Sprouts**

14 **Carrots, Radishes,** followed by **Kohlrabi**

15 **Early Beets** followed by **Carrots, Radishes**

16 **Lettuce** followed by late **Beets**

17 **Kohlrabi** followed by **Endive**

Plan No. 3

1 **Radishes** followed by **Sweet Corn**

2 **Green Onions** followed by **Sweet Corn**

3 **Tomatoes** interplanted with **Peas**

4 **Tomatoes** interplanted with **Peas**

5 **Early Cabbage** followed by **Turnips**

6 **Beets** followed by **Cabbage**

7 **Potatoes** or **Onion Sets**

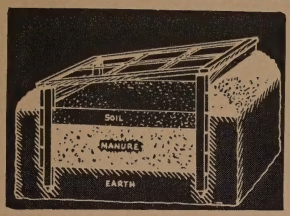
8 **Carrots** followed by **Bush Beans**

Making the Layout

Take a piece of paper—big enough so you can put in all the information you need. (An easy to figure scale is ¼ inch on the paper to 1 foot in your garden).

Begin by making a rough diagram.

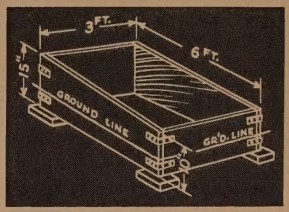
Start Early Plant Enough



HOT BEDS

The hotbed should be located on the south side of a hedge, fence or building to break the wind, and must have at least six hours of direct sunshine during the day. Pit should be 24" deep. Fill to top with fresh strawy horse manure and press down six inches. Set frame over manure and all around outside and inside to level of ground. Add three inches of sifted soil inside frame. Heap leaves or straw around outside to conserve heat. As soon as frame is in place, water well, insert thermometer in soil and cover with sash, airing daily until thermometer drops below 85 degrees.

COLD FRAMES



A cold frame is the same as a hot bed without manure or other source of artificial heat. It depends upon the sun for heat and must be covered with hot bed mats to conserve this heat at night and in coldest weather. Most important spring use for the frame is the hardening off of seedlings started indoors.

The bed in your cold frame should consist of a 2" layer of gravel for drainage, 1" sand, and 4"-5" of good garden loam. Sand under the soil makes transplanting easier. Always water in the early morning.

Starting Seed Indoors

For starting seed indoors, use a shallow box. Place pieces of broken clay pots over drainage cracks to prevent clogging, then spread some soil lumps over the bottom before you fill the box with a mixture of equal parts of sand, soil and peat moss. Pile high in the box. Press down firmly on the sides with your hands. Scrape off surplus soil with a board or tamper. Firm loose soil until it is spread evenly about ¾ inch below the top of the seed box. Then, mark off straight rows about 2 inches apart. **Sow seeds uniformly thick, just so they don't touch.** Use an old kitchen sieve to screen soil over the top after the seed are sown. Do not cover with more than ¼ inch of soil. Use the tamper to firm the soil over the seeds. **Water soil after firming.** Place a strip of burlap over the box and pour water over it. Never pour water on the bare soil. Another effective way of watering is to place the box in a pan of water. **Cover the box with newspaper or a piece of glass to prevent fast drying. Keep moist.**

When seedlings appear, remove the newspaper. If you are using glass, leave it on a little longer, but slide it over a bit to give air. As soon as the seedling makes its second leaf, it must have attention or it will become weak and spindly. Use a pointed stick to transfer the young plants to flats. This is known as "pricking out."

Flats should be made about 3 in. deep, 14 in. wide and 24 in. long. This is a good size to handle and will accommodate 42 plants spaced 2 x 3 inches. The soil for flats should be reasonably fine and sifted only to remove stones and large lumps and be only a little lighter than the plants will ultimately need.

A Seed Bed for Transplants

If you don't have a cold frame, you can prepare a special bed for starting seedlings and transplants. This bed will serve some of the important uses of the frame and can be quickly made, involving little or no expense.

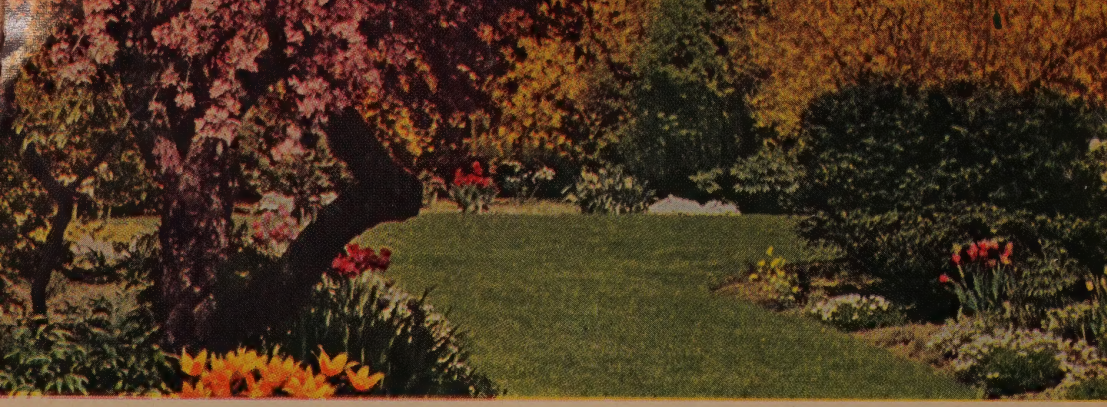
The three essentials are **good drainage, soil rich in humus** and **protection from heavy rains.**

Select a site, preferably in the full sun, that is sheltered from the north and northwest winds by a building, a hedge or shrubbery.

Avoid a low spot, where water is likely to stand after heavy rains. However, if you don't have such a spot, drainage can be provided by raising the bed six inches, with sloping sides.

If the soil is naturally heavy and wet, dig it out to a depth of 8 inches and fill in about 3 inches of cinders or coarse gravel. Use the soil removed to fill the bed.

If your seed bed soil is not fine and full of humus, mix it with about one-third its bulk in peat moss and add enough sand to give it a granular texture. Mix these by shoveling them through a screen of one-half to one inch mesh. A convenient width is 4 feet, so that seeding, thinning and transplanting can be done from the sides. Narrow boards, held by stakes along the sides afford extra protection and can be used as supports for crosspieces over which burlap bags or similar shading material can be stretched while seeds are germinating or small transplanted seedlings get established. This seed bed is good also for starting biennials and perennials to be sown in the late summer. Properly shaded it is also a good place to root cuttings.



Grass doesn't need pampering

OUR LAWN SEED DEPARTMENT

OFFERS THE VERY BEST LAWN SEED

TESTED WEED CONTROLS

THE PROPER LAWN FOOD

EXPERT ADVICE

As a service to our customers we will make to your specifications any special mixture of grasses, or match any formula you may wish. Our specialists will, on request, make recommendations of a suitable formula to fit any special conditions you may have. This service also includes proper fertilizer recommendations. Come see us soon!

Lawn building used to be the most strenuous task the home owner faced. Not only was building the lawn a difficult undertaking, but maintaining a lawn was a never ending project.

In the past few years chemical weed killers, power mowers, improved seed, better plant foods have been developed to make better lawns with less expenditure of time, work and money. Here at our store you'll get the best supplies to building and maintaining a beautiful lawn.

STARTING A NEW LAWN

Spade or plow the area to a 6 or 8 inch depth. Pulverize the soil thoroughly by mixing with sand and humus. Peat moss is invaluable for adding to both light and heavy soils because it helps retain soil moisture without allowing the water to be dissipated down below the root lines. Spade peat into the soil or apply as a top dressing at least half an inch deep. In a heavy clay soil use at least an inch or more. A newly planted lawn needs a rich, well balanced soil, because grass roots are heavy feeders. Mix the lawn food with a top dressing, rake and work it well into the soil.

The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed required is five pounds per thousand square feet. Skimping on seed in quality or quantity is costly in time and labor. Choose a calm, windless day for sowing. A more uniform distribution of seed is possible with a spreader. Whether sown by hand or spreader however, sow in two directions, one at right angles to the other. This insures against leaving bare, grassless areas. Rake the seed into the soil lightly. The seed should be covered by an eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing.

Use a light water ballast roller and empty to one third full. Remember the soil becomes completely compacted if rolled too heavily too often or when wet and sticky.

Use a fine spray, so the seed bed will not be disturbed. If the normal moisture is enough to keep the lawn just slightly damp, try not to water it again until the seed has germinated, but never allow it to dry out.

LAWNS ARE MADE WITH GOOD SEED

If you have some special problem with your lawn and haven't been able to correct it, call on us. We've been working with lawns right here in this area for years and know the right seed and right diagnosis for nearly any lawn problem you might have. Drop by and see us today.

FOR SUNNY SPOTS

Exposed areas in bright sun tend to "burn out." There is no one kind of seed that will take care of all situations the year round. But there is a best seed or blend for your sunny lawn and we know them. Let us help you plan and grow your lawn.

FOR SHADY LOTS

Ordinarily, establishing a good lawn in a shady area is a difficult situation. Absence of sufficient sunlight causes many types of lawn seed to quickly die out or even fail to germinate. Wherever this problem exists you need our Special Shade Mixture. These are excellent shade enduring grasses and clovers that have given good results on many shaded lawns here.

FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

Parks, playground, and golf courses need their own types of grass . . . all different. We have the right seed for all special uses. Just bring your problem to us . . . we'll furnish the seed you need and the know-how it takes to make it grow.

How Much Seed?

Skimpy seeding is costly in the long run. Plant enough to get a thick, heavy mat of grass and you'll need far less reseeding. The wise minimum for new lawn planting may be figured from this table:

Size of plot	Square feet	Amount of seed
10x20	200	1 lb.
20x50	1,000	5 lbs.
20x200	2,000	10 lbs.
50x100	5,000	25 lbs.
100x100	10,000	50 lbs.

For re-seeding, use at least half the amount.

Chewings Fescue

A vigorous fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drouth and hard wear.

Creeping Red Fescue

An extremely hardy type of fine-leaved fescue which spreads by underground root stems. Makes an extremely tight weed-resistant turf.

Colonial Bent (Highland)

Fine in texture and holds its color well in summer heat. Admirably suited for putting greens and for home lawns.

Delta Blue Grass

An improved strain of Kentucky Blue grass selected from northern Alberta in Canada. Has shown outstanding vigor and disease resistance.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Considered by many as our most valuable native grass, it forms a close, thick turf of rich dark green color. Being rather slow in germinating, it is usually used in combination with other grasses. This is especially true in making a new lawn.

Hulled Bermuda

Highest grade Bermuda. Removal of the hard, almost water-tight hull speeds germination. With proper moisture conditions, seed germinates in one to two weeks.

Our Finest Lawn Mixture

Our Selected lawn mixture is a combination of the finest quality seeds—which we have developed after years of experience. All the grasses in it are fine-bladed and deep-rooting. There just isn't any better combination than this for our lawns.

Merion Blue Grass

A strain of Kentucky Blue which has demonstrated throughout the country its ability to stay green all summer, require less mowing and resist many turf diseases. Has amazingly heavy root growth.

Pennlawn Creeping Fescue

A new selection of Creeping Fescue from the Pennsylvania Agricultural Station considered to be the finest to date. Thrives in all types of soils, in sun and shade.

Poa Trivalis

This is a true shade grass similar in growth and appearance to the well known Kentucky Blue Grass. Not recommended in thin, poor soils.

Red Top Grass

Quick growing. Thrives in a wide range of soil conditions. In the lawn, it is used mostly as a nurse grass in combination with other lawn grasses.

White Dutch Clover

Easily grown on most any soil which is not too acid. Its low, compact growth makes it valuable for crowding out weeds. It is best sown in the spring.

Other Grasses

In addition to the lawn grasses listed here, we can supply just about any other variety you need. We carry a complete line of all grass varieties that can be grown successfully in this part of the country.

Our Special Shade Mixture

Our Shade lawn mixture is a scientifically developed blend of top quality shade enduring grasses and clovers. We believe it will produce results anywhere that grass can be made to grow.

GEO. KELLER & SONS CO.

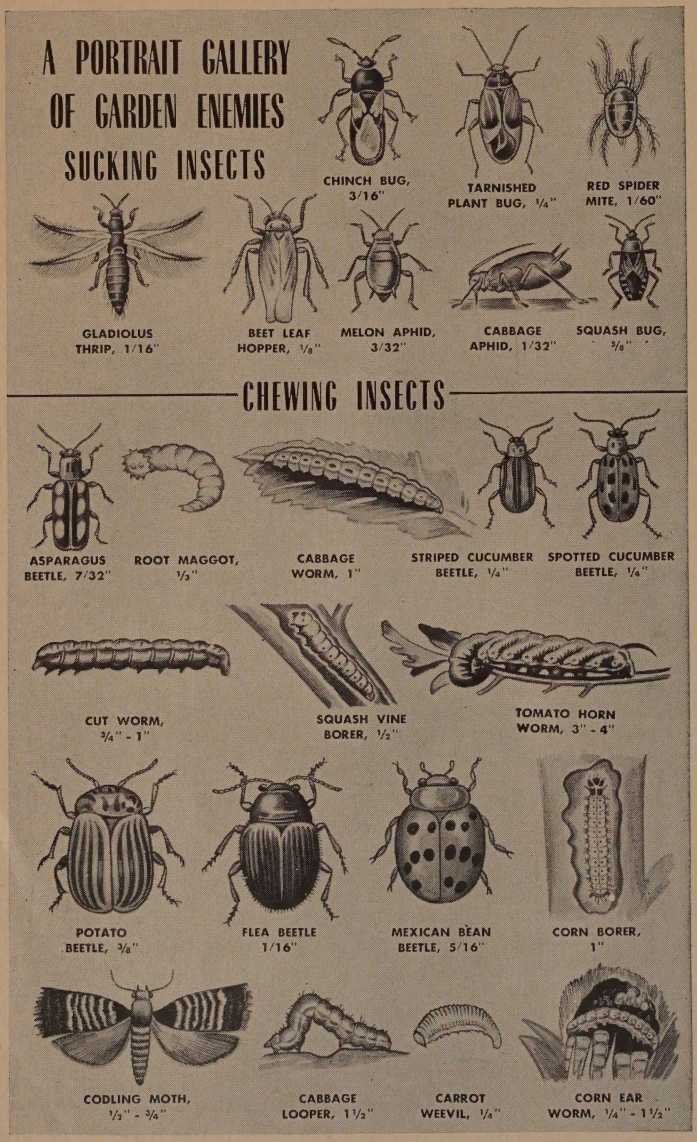
909 Maine St.

Quincy, Ill.

BUGS and INSECTS

To know HOW to fight insect pests you first have to recognize them. The pictures below will help you in identifying the various sucking and chewing insects which will attack your garden.

Insects are spread over the season and in different stages of life from the egg, larva to the bug itself. Their methods of attack vary in two ways—either chewers or suckers. The wide variety of harmful insects in their varied stages of life require in some cases some vastly different chemicals to meet the immediate requirements. We have the right insecticide to eliminate these pests.



What They Do

APHID—Sucks. Colors and sizes varied. Found on under side of leaf and on stems. Soft-bodied, wingles—also with long, narrow transparent wings 3 times as long as its body. Causes discoloring or curling of leaves.

ASPARAGUS BEETLE—Gnaws shoots and feeds on foliage.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE—Chews, 8 black spots on each wing. Spiny larvae skeletonizes leaves.

CABBAGE WORM—Velvety green with yellow stripes. Chews holes in leaves.

CABBAGE LOOPER—Pale green with white stripes along sides. Chews.

COLORADO POTATO BEETLE—Lays yellowish orange eggs in groups of 20-30 on underside of leaves. 5 yellow and 5 black stripes on each wing. Chews.

CUCUMBER BEETLE—Yellow with 3 black stripes on back. Chews.

CUTWORM—Cuts off plants at soil level. Found within 8"-10" radius of plant, about an inch below ground surface. Dull colored, variably-striped. Curled up. Chews.

CARROT WEEVIL—Chews. Legless, brown headed grub. Tunnels into crown of plant, filled with a sawdust like material or sealed up with black exudate to hide eggs.

CODLING MOTH—Pinkish white, brown-headed worms eat holes from side or blossom end ot apple to core.

CORN BORER—Chews. Found on under side of leaves. Flat masses of pearly white eggs, overlapping like scales and pinkish worm 1" long with dark heads.

CORN EAR WORM—Chews. Green to brownish, with white stripes along sides. Found in silk end of ear.

FLEA BEETLE—Chews. Shiny, black, round beetle. Chews sieve-like holes.

LEAF-HOPPER—Sucks. Found on under side of leaves. Pale green. Slender winged, wege shaped. Gives leaf tips scorched appearance, puckering.

TOMATO HORN WORM—Chews. Large green worm with yellow markings and prominent horn-like projection at rear.

THRIPS—Sucks. Tiny yellow or brownish slender bodied, pointed at both ends. Narrow plume-like wings. Nymphs wingless, same size and shape, but watery white with bright red eyes .

RED SPIDER MITE—Sucks. Found at apple blossom time on under side of leaves. 8 legged, very tiny, reddish, whitish, greenish mite. Causes yellow or brown blotches on leaves with powdery appearance on under side.

SQUASH OR STINK BUG—Sucks. Egg clusters of 25-50 reddish brown eggs found on under side ot leaves. Bug flat, brownish and stinking.

WHAT IS AN ANNUAL

An annual is a flower which tends to live only one year and no flower garden is complete without these colorful blooms.

Their convenience, ease of handling and variety of color make them of the greatest use for bedding, for mixing in the perennial border, for following spring bulbs, and often they provide the best supply of cut flowers for the house.

Annuals are divided into two categories—hardy and tender. "Hardy," or ordinary annuals should be planted where wanted, usually in masses, and thinned out later to prevent crowding.

Tender annuals are often of tropical origin and need a longer growing season. These should be started in the house or hot bed from four to six weeks before warm weather has become settled.

"Tender" does not mean that the plant is difficult to raise—it's just that they won't have time to bloom in the period after it is safe to plant them outdoors from seed. Examples of the tender annuals are petunias and snapdragons.

The annual beds should be watched closely so that weeds do not overtake the young plants. Cultivation after each rain is recommended and annual plants should never be allowed to remain dry.

PROTECTIVE COVERINGS

A heavy covering, applied with the wrong idea that it will keep the plant warm may easily smother and otherwise kill a hardy plant.

A light covering, on the other hand, which simply protects the plant against the drying effect of sun and wind, or which, if applied to the plant, will prevent violent fluctuations of temperature and preserve the moisture content of the soil, may be the deciding factor between life or death.

A mulch of leaves or straw or well-rotted manure, if applied *after* a heavy freeze, and especially if accompanied by shading of upper parts of the plant, will also serve to prevent certain plants from starting into growth during warm spells in February or early March. This early growth usually suffers serious injury from later frosts. Such covering then actually serves to keep the plant cool instead of warm.

Mulches of leaves or other materials applied to the plant before the ground is frozen often do irreparable damage. More plants are lost by smothering in this manner than by the severity of the weather.

Any plant which is injured by the first light freeze of fall cannot be regarded as hardy and should be taken inside or at least wintered in the cold frame.

Many plants require cold weather and will not grow unless they are partially exposed all winter.

Roses

Patented Hybrid Teas

RED

CHRISTIAN DIOR — Crimson-red overlaid with scarlet. Remains beautifully steadfast throughout its life. Does not "blue" as it ages. It has exceptionally fine cutting qualities with long stems, and a light tea fragrance. **1962 AARS.**

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL—Unmatched by any other red rose. Rich, vivid tones of crimson enhanced by darker overtones of glowing oxblood red.

MIRANDY—Long, ovoid buds of rich maroon-red. Penetrating Damask fragrance.

NEW YORKER—Immense blooms of resplendent scarlet with dark overtones of a rich velvety hue.

FLORIBUNDA

FASHION—Rich coral-peach up to 3 inches with 25 petals.

GOLDEN SLIPPERS—Color is completely different and distinctive. The opening bud is perfectly formed of burnished gold boldly splashed with red. Opened fully, the upper surface of the petal is a fiery orange-vermillion; the under surface golden yellow. The plant is neat and compact and constantly covered with large clusters of bloom. **1962 AARS.**

IVORY FASHION—A sparkling Floribunda set off by a suggestion of yellow in the bud stage and the petals hold very well.

RED PINOCCHIO—New glorious red with lasting fragrance.

SPARTAN—Burnt orange buds soften to orange-red shaded coral.

VOGUE—Soft coral-red. Flowers are big and beautifully formed. Delightful fragrance.

GRANDIFLORA

GOLDEN GIRL—Bright, clear solid yellow. Good size and form. Fragrant and free blooming.

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG—Glowing, dark red in color unequalled in this class for its richness and "aliveness." Long lasting and retains its striking deep red color from opening bud until the last petal drops. **1962 AARS.**

MONTEZUMA—Brilliant, rosy salmon. Tall plant with blooms on long, strong stems.

QUEEN ELIZABETH—Delicate pure pink, with subtle blending of soft carmine-rose and dawn pink. Tantalizingly fragrant.

WHITE

GARDEN PARTY—Spectacular with a rich ivory center, turning to apple blossom pink at the outer edge.

WHITE KNIGHT — Magnificent, pure white, satiny rose with blooms 5 inches across.

PINK

KORDES PERFECTION—Pink or rose-red and cream in a delightful blending or colors. Good cutting flower and very vigorous. Has a delicate and intriguing scent.

PINK PEACE—Big and beautiful. A dusty pink with hairline edging of lighter color. A rich tone remaining throughout bloom. Strong fragrance.

SHOW GIRL—Bright, luminous, deep pink buds with exhibition-type open blooms on straight stems. Perfect for cutting.

YELLOW

GOLDEN SCEPTER—Tall with dozens of slender, golden yellow buds which reach 5½ inches. Equisite yellow retaining color all summer.

KING'S RANSOM—An exceptionally large yellow. The above average size buds are long and slender, of the purest chrome yellow. Blooms open gradually and develop into high centered flowers with the center neatly covered and full and drop off cleanly when the bloom is spent. **1962 AARS.**

PEACE—Ovoid buds of golden yellow, etched pink, changing to canary yellow, then cream as the pink gradually suffuses the bloom.

SUTTER'S GOLD—Gold touched with flushes of copper, pink or vermillion. Blooms abundantly, making lovely flowers perfect for cutting.

DUET
Hybrid Tea
AARS 1961

PINK PARFAIT
Grandiflora
AARS 1961

Standard No. 1 Varieties

RED

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG — Lovely pointed buds of spectrum red open to beautiful rose-red blooms. Each petal is edged with a silver line.

CRIMSON GLORY—Beautifully formed blooms of deep vivid crimson. Fascinating fragrance.

PINK

PICTURE—A favorite pink in gardens because of its beautifully formed buds and blooms of luminous pink.

CLIMBERS

BLAZE—Popular spring blooming plant covered with thousands of blazing red flowers. Big, husky and hardy.

DR. J. H. NICHOLAS—Radiant pink flowers from late spring to hard frost. Very fragrant. Fine cutting stems.

PAUL'S SCARLET—Brilliant scarlet flowers of rapid growth and extreme hardiness. Blooms are large and last over a long period.

WHITE

K. A. VIKTORIA—Old fashioned white rose. Cream white with faint lemon center in the open flower.

CLIMBERS

BLOSSOMTIME—Provides a profusion of exhibition quality blooms of delicate pink. Fragrant.

CRIMSON GLORY—Luxuriant, vigorous, fast-growing climber with high-pointed blooms of deep vivid crimson.

NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF A ROSE!
FOR BEAUTY—FOR COLOR
LINGERING, TANTALIZING FRAGRANCE
BEAUTIFUL FOR ARRANGEMENTS

FIRE KING
AARS 1960

GARDEN PARTY
AARS 1960

IVORY FASHION
AARS 1959

STARFIRE
AARS 1959

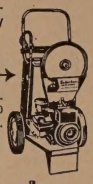
HUDSON

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS

SIMPLEX® Safest compression sprayer. Cover seals from inside. 3 or 4 gal. sizes.

SAF-T-LOK* Sprayer. Easy to seal, safe to open. Powerful pump. 2, 3 and 4 gal.

FAVORITE® Lightest 2 gal. sprayer. Has Saf-T-Lok* sealing. Roto-Spray nozzle. 5 ft. hose.



SUBURBAN* New 12-gal. power sprayer. Easy to operate with any solution. Adjustable nozzle.

FUTURA* Push or pull sprayer with lever-pump handle. Multi-Spray* nozzle. 7 ft. hose.

HYDRA-GUN® Easy to use, ½ gal. high pressure sprayer. For fog or long range. 2 models, 2 prices.

ADMIRAL* Duster. Applies 1 qt. powder pesticide easily, uniformly. Swivel nozzle.

SIGN OF THE BEST BUY

HUDSON

*TRADEMARK

WHEN IS A "BULB" NOT A "BULB"?

Do you know the difference between **true bulbs, corms** and **tubers?** A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves. Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistols is formed.

CORMS resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the **embryo flowers are not formed within the heart of the corm itself.** They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season.

TUBERS differ from true bulbs in that they are **underground stems with eyes or buds on the surface.** While some tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, others rebuild their energy, increase in size, and give bloom the next season.

GARDEN INVESTMENTS

Belgian Grown Camellia Flowered Begonias

Large bulbs planted in semi-shade or in a northern exposure will flower freely from early summer until late September or frost. Good rich soil with a generous amount of peat moss will produce saucer-sized double camellia-like blooms. Bulbs available in pink, white, red, yellow, orange and salmon.

Hardy Garden Lilies

Hardy Lilies in your garden are a source of beauty and pleasure. The flowers are unusually long lasting and bulbs will usually produce for several years. For the best effect, lilies should be planted in groups of 3 or 6 of a single variety. Good drainage is essential and they prefer sun although they will stand slight shade. Although hundreds of lily varieties exist, the most popular and satisfactory varieties are these three:

Rubrum Lily. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all lilies producing many flowers for weeks. Petals are pure white shading to a bright red with red dots. Petals are turned back.

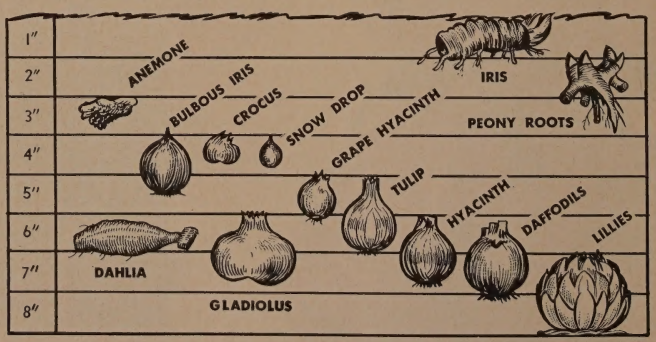
Regale Lily. A native of China producing huge white trumpet shaped flowers with yellow throats and brownish outer ribs.

Auratum Lily. Known as the "Golden Banded Lily of Japan," this variety produces huge scented flowers with a golden band through the center of each large flat white petal. Brown spots near the center of the flowers provide an interesting and beautiful combination.

Stakes and Supports

Few gardens accessories are better value than bamboo plant stakes. For pennies, they protect flowers and plants from wind damage and mud spattering. Many plants need support and grow better with it. Buy plant ties too for fast and easy plant tying.

Proper Planting Depth



Gladiolus

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4″ in heavy soil and 5 to 6″ in light, sandy soil. Planting Glad bulbs too shallow in light soil will cause them to topple over or grow at bad angles. Space bulbs 3″ apart in rows 18 to 30″ apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

Waterng is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed. Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom. When cutting gladioli, it is very important to leave two or three of the broadest leaves at the base of the stalk.

Insect Control—It is wise not to delay your weekly dusting or spraying program after the sixth leaf has appeared. D.D.T. dust or spray is almost universally used today. A 5% dust is quite effective. Spray should be applied in a fine mist under heavy pressure. Ask us about our new insecticides.

Gladiolus thrips, mice, moles and rabbits are all enemies of your bulbs.

Leafhoppers carry disease and injure the plant by sucking the juice from leaves and stems.

Thrips can destroy your bulbs, even when stored. Ask us about our many good preparations to control these pests.

Cannas

While cannas will tolerate cold soil, they usually do not start growing until hot weather comes. If planted in round beds, (18 plants on the outside, 12 in the second row, six for the third row and one in the center). A 7 foot bed will use 19 plants, with 12 plants on the outside row, six for the middle row and one to be planted in the center.

HYPONeX®

Soluble **PLANT FOOD** Complete

GROWS BETTER PLANTS IN SOIL, SAND OR WATER

Simply dissolve and water all your houseplants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs, or lawn. Produces stronger plants, more and larger flowers and fruit. Excellent for starting seedlings, cuttings, transplants. Clean, odorless. Won't burn if used as directed. Complete and balanced. Results sure.

⅔ oz. pkt.....$ .15 5 oz.....$ .59
2 oz.....$ .29 10 oz.....$1.00

2 lb. can.....$2.45
5 lb. can.....$4.95

BUGONeX

ROSE and PLANT
BUG KILLER

Use this triple action spray to kill leaf eating and leaf sucking insects such as aphids, red spiders, thrips, Japanese beetles and others. Controls black spot, powdery mildew, and other diseases of roses, evergreens and garden plants. **BUGONeX Rose and Plant BUG KILLER** contains insecticide, miticide and fungicide for effective results. Easy to apply from push-button spray can.

5 oz. bomb 98c — 15 oz. bomb $1.89

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No-Nib'l
RABBIT REPELLENT

Protects vegetables, flowers, shrubs against rabbit damage. Can be applied as dust from its sifter-top can, or mixed with water and sprayed on vegetables and ornamental plants to repel rabbits. Effective by taste and not by odor.

3 oz. can 79c 6 oz. can $1.29
12 oz. can $2.39
6 oz. treats 300 ft. of row crop

SYFONeX®

BRASS SIPHON MIXER

Applies soluble fertilizers, weed and pest control chemicals accurately mixed and automatically as you sprinkle. Attaches to faucet, between hose lengths or behind nozzle, draws chemical concentrate from container in proportion of about 1 part concentrate to 16 parts water.

Gives Quick, Easy Care of Lawns, Gardens . . .

SYFONeX assures safe, easy feeding and care of lawns, gardens, shrubbery without danger

Retails $2.25 each.

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AFRICAN VIOLET FOOD

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Grows better plants, more and larger blooms. Instantly soluble, balanced and complete for developing healthier plants without over-stimulating or burning. Used in propagating as well as general culture. Excellent for all house plants. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons liquid plant food.

⅔ oz. pkt.....$ .15 5 oz.....$ .59
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AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS GOOD DIVIDENDS

Few garden flowers pay such high dividends as bulbs and tubers! Lasting for years . . . they return your investment over and over . . . by giving so much beauty for such little care, or cost, or effort.

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A Good Name to Remember

MORE THAN JUST A STORE

Keller's is more than an ordinary store. Year after year we work hand in hand with the growers of this area—the home gardener, the market gardener and the farmer. All that we have learned from this experience is always available to our customers. So, you see, we don't just sell seed and related merchandise. We furnish local know-how that comes from all this combined experience.

So, whether it's a question of seeds, or insect control, or soil feeding, or equipment—or any of the many divisions of this business—you can always find dependable merchandise here.

KELLER'S PURE LAWN SEEDS: High germinating and best quality, chosen especially for use in our area. **Shady Lawn** best for shady spots. **Best Mixture** for the permanent lawn.

PET SUPPLIES: A complete line of everything you'll need for your pets. **Dog foods, Remedies, Sweaters, Beds, Supplies, and Toys.**

VIGORO for beautiful lawns and gardens, and **ENDO-WEED** to get rid of weeds.

SUPPLIES: Garden tools, wheelbarrows. Eazy Wear garden gloves. Everything you need for the farm or garden.

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909 Maine Street

QUINCY, ILLINOIS

JOHN S. ARMSTRONG—1962 AARS. Glowing dark red, long lasting and retains its striking deep red color from opening bud.

KING'S RANSOM—1962 AARS. An exceptionally large yellow. The above average size buds are long and slender of the purest chrome yellow.